

Yeutter, Bush Press U.S. View In Tokyo, Washington Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. TOKYO — The U.S. trade representative asserted here Monday that Japan should act, not just talk about stimulating its economy and...

domestic demand," Mr. Yeutter was quoted as telling Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. "Frankly speaking, no effective steps were taken to expand domestic demand in the past one year."

reached before Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan visits Washington next week. In Seoul, meanwhile, the U.S. commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, warned South Korea that it should open its markets further if it wants to avoid protectionist measures by the United States.

On Trade Sanctions, The EC Is Out in Front

By Steve Lohr. LONDON — Although Washington has gotten much of the publicity for its sanctions against Tokyo, Western Europe has led the way, imposing them faster and taking them further than the United States.

Europeans believe they suffer most when Japanese-U.S. trade relations turn stormy. This is the "deflection" argument, whereby it is said that Japan, after agreeing to contain its exports to the United States, tries to sell more products in Europe to compensate.

The chairman of Sony Corp., Akio Morita, said Sunday at a conference in Japan that some Japanese regarded recent trade pressures from abroad as a "second coming of the black ships," this was a reference to Commodore Matthew Perry's forcing Japan to open its ports in 1853 after two centuries of isolation.

The Japanese concessions have always been found very deceptive in their contents.

Willy de Clercq, EC commissioner. day that it was opening an investigation of the possible dumping of Japanese computer printers in Europe. And in Geneva, the ruling council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the international trade tribunal, said last week that it would hold a hearing on Japanese sales of semiconductor chips at the EC's request.

Accordingly, European criticism of Japanese trade practices has become increasingly frequent and barbed, while Japan's efforts to open its markets to foreign products have been found wanting. "The Japanese concessions, although they could seem tempting in form, have always been found very deceptive in their contents," said Willy de Clercq, the EC's external relations commissioner.

He said that while Japan expands demand for imports, Washington must tackle industrial decay and reduce its budget deficit. He said that the deficit destabilized international trade and the flow of capital by sucking money into the United States.



Toshihiko Seko Wins His 2d Boston Marathon. Two officers caught up at the start of the 91st Boston Marathon on Monday. The race was won by Toshihiko Seko of Japan in an unofficial time of 2 hours, 11 minutes, 49 seconds. Seko also won the marathon in 1981. The record is 2:07:51, set in 1986. Page 17.

PLO Reunifies, but Without Abu Nidal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. ALGIERS — The Palestine Liberation Organization's parliament-in-exile opened Monday, marked by a reunification of Palestinian ranks. Six hard-line Palestinian groups announced they were dissolving the Palestine National Salvation Front, a two-year-old Syrian-based coalition that had opposed Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

Mr. Arafat recently taken a more radical stance on the Palestine issue, abandoning the more moderate policies he adopted when he drove him out of Lebanon in its 1982 invasion. A statement issued in the name of Abu Nidal said his group was pulling out of the council because its leaders had rejected efforts to restrict Mr. Arafat's "unlimited prerogatives."

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Mr. Arafat thanked President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, for their help in the Soviet-sponsored drive to unite the Palestine Liberation Organization. He said that while Japan expands demand for imports, Washington must tackle industrial decay and reduce its budget deficit.

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials are discounting reports that Bonn intends to free the accused Lebanese terrorist Mohammed Ali Hamadeh after a brief trial so as to gain the release of two German hostages in Lebanon. For some time, officials said, a feeling has been growing in the Reagan administration that West Germany will probably not allow the extradition of Mr. Hamadeh to this country to face charges of air piracy and murder in connection with the hijacking of an airliner to Beirut in 1985 and the death of a U.S. Navy diver who was among the passengers.

Mr. Hamadeh and his brother, Abbas, were arrested in West Germany in January. Two West Germans were subsequently kidnapped in Beirut. A State Department official said, "It's our guess they don't want to send him here." Some Justice Department officials also have said they do not expect Mr. Hamadeh to be returned for trial.

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Earlier this month, Britain said it would speed up new rules designed to retaliate against what it says is Tokyo's unwillingness to open its markets to British companies. Since the 1960s, European nations individually or collectively

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As Arms Agenda Shifts, German Peace Marchers Stay Nimble

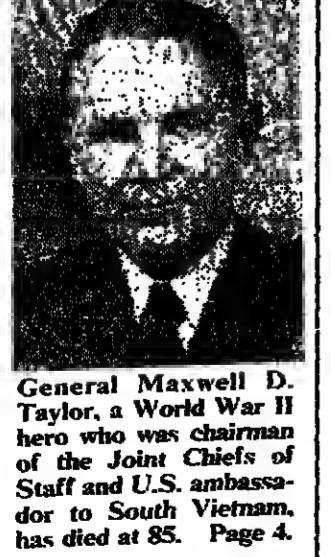


In Dortmund, West Germans marched on Monday for disarmament, part of the demonstrations all over the country.

By James M. Markham. COLOGNE — They are not nearly as numerous or as apocalyptic in their messages as they were in 1983, when they failed to prevent the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. War was imminent, they warned darkly then. The missiles they shrilly denounced may be going soon, but the German peace marchers were still marching this Easter, praising Mikhail S. Gorbachev's "new thinking" and keeping up the pressure on wavering politicians in Bonn lest they renege on past disarmament commitments.

Kiosk Marine Recants Moscow Charge

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A chief witness in the U.S. Embassy espionage case has recanted his statement that Sergeant Clayton Lonetree allowed Soviet agents to roam the embassy in Moscow, Sergeant Lonetree's lawyer said Monday. The attorney said Corporal Robert Williams told him he had been threatened by investigators when he made the statement.



General Maxwell D. Taylor, a World War II hero who was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, has died at 85. Page 4.

Rebel Attack Kills 15 in Sri Lanka

By Barbara Crossette. COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Fifteen ethnic Sinhalese villagers were reported killed by Tamil guerrillas early Monday in the same district of northeastern Sri Lanka where terrorists ambushed six vehicles and murdered 127 people on Friday, the government spokesman said.

A police officer also died in a separate attack on a security post in the northeast, according to the government. The spokesman, Tilak Ratnakara, said that a curfew had been reimposed on Trincomalee district after the attack before dawn on Wan Ela village, about 80 miles (about 130 kilometers) from Trincomalee town and 15 miles from Kantalai, which is near the Friday ambush site.

Organized labor resolutely opposes giving back the "sacred Saturday" that it won from the auto industry in most European countries during the 1960s after five decades of conflict, even though the GM proposal would cut the current workweek from five days to four.

GM Europe's Plans Threaten 'Sacred Saturday'

By Jacques Neher. Special to the Herald Tribune. If General Motors Corp. has its way, the free weekend could be an endangered species for Europe's 1.7 million autoworkers, and perhaps for employees in other industries as well.

The unions point to the disruptions that Saturday shifts would inflict on workers' social lives. They also fear that, if applied industrywide, Saturday work would increase capacity in an industry already suffering from overcapacity, and ultimately lead to further job losses.

When jobs are at stake and other industries have to work on Saturday and Sunday, you realize it's not impossible to change your habits," Mr. Dupuydt said. "It'll just take some time."

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Germany. GM is one of a half-dozen automakers seeking the freedom to schedule Saturday work in exchange for higher wages and a reduced workweek. The issue arose in Belgium last December when GM proposed consolidating operations of its Antwerp plants into one factory by the autumn of 1988 in order to produce a new model.

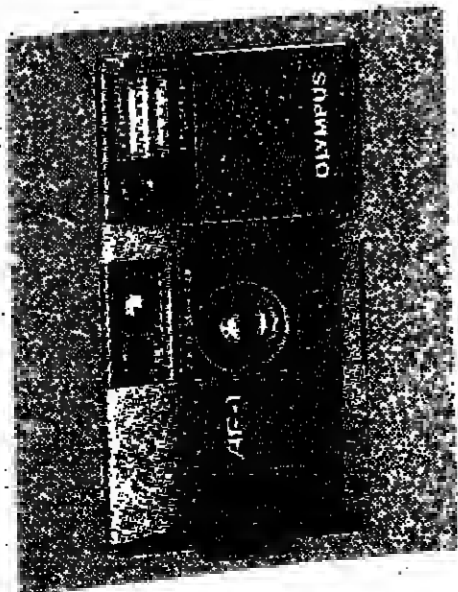
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SCIENCE FOR LIFE

Washington Lawyers Are Busiest Since Watergate

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Staff

WASHINGTON — The Iran-contra affair is the best thing to happen to Washington lawyers since Watergate.

The dozens of individuals implicated in, involved with, or even tangentially connected to the affair have lawyers. Their companies have lawyers. So do their secretaries, accountants and bankers.

Sometimes, even their lawyers have lawyers. Major General Richard V. Secord, a principal figure in the affair, is represented by Thomas C. Green. Mr. Green has hired Earl J. Silbert, a former U.S. attorney here, to represent him in connection with the inquiry. Neither Mr. Green nor Mr. Silbert would grant interviews to explain why.

"In central roles, I imagine you must have two dozen law firms, at a minimum," said Leonard Garment, a Washington attorney whose office features a photograph of one client, Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, inscribed with thanks to Mr. Garment for his faith and friendship.

Compared with the Iran-contra affair, "Watergate had a rather finite body of, quote, vulnerable," said Mr. Garment, who was counsel to the Nixon White House in 1973.

In addition to the lawyers representing those who are vulnerable, there are 23 lawyers working for the independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh. 17 lawyers working for the Senate select committee, 12 working for the House select committee and six who worked for the Tower commission.

David M. Abshire, the former U.S. delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was enlisted by the White House to handle the Iran-contra matter because officials there decided they did not want a lawyer. He ended up hiring an attorney to work for him.

About 25,000 lawyers practice in Washington. But the attorneys for those involved in the multifaceted investigation represent an elite fraternity of criminal-defense specialists who represent white-collar clients and who have known each other for years.

"There's a limited number" of lawyers who specialize in this kind of work, said Richard W. Beckler of Fulbright & Jaworski, a former acting chief of the Justice Depart-

ment's fraud section. Mr. Beckler represents Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser.

Other than the lawyers for the independent counsel or the congressional committees, many of whom are from outside the District of Columbia, Mr. Beckler said, "I know all of the lawyers."

Many started their legal careers as prosecutors in the U.S. attorney's office here during the 1970s.

Alumni of that office include Mr. Green of Sharp, Green & Langford; Alexia J. Morrison of Swidler & Berlin, who represents the conservative fund-raiser Carl R. (Spitz) Channell; Robert S. Bennett of Dannels, Duvall, Bennett & Porter, who represents Howard Teicher, a former National Security Council staffer; N. Richard Janis of Janis, Sehuek & Wechsler, who represents Albert Hakim, a business associate of General Secord; and Paul L. Friedman of White & Case, who is working for the independent counsel.

They have worked with, opposite and for each other on a host of other matters. They appear together on the lecture circuit; they refer cases to each other when they are

"conflicted out" or when they need to bring in another lawyer to represent another party in the case.

Surprisingly few of the lawyers involved in Watergate are representing clients in this affair; most of the Iran-contra lawyers are in their mid-40s and were beginning careers during Watergate.

Still, some of the Watergate attorneys have turned up. General Secord's lawyer, Mr. Green, took over the defense of the former assistant attorney general, Robert C. Mardian, on charges related to Watergate when Mr. Mardian's principal lawyer became ill in midtrial.

The attorney for former Attorney General John N. Mitchell was William G. Hundley. His partner, Plato Cacheris, is envied by colleagues as the lawyer who snared the best Iran-contra client: Fawn

Hall, the secretary to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

James J. Bierbower, the lawyer for a company owned by Richard Gadd, a retired air force officer, represented Jeb Stuart Magruder, the deputy director of President

arms shipments across state lines? These are political cases, yet at the same time you need a criminal lawyer. You have to know how to deal with grand jury immunity issues. You've got a criminal case with media interest and then there's this political gloss over it."

In a run-of-the-mill criminal case, the client's sole interest is staying out of jail. Here, the client tends to worry as well about protecting a reputation, about how it will play on the evening news. Such elements may be factored into decisions on whether to invoke the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination or to seek immunity from prosecution.

Lawyers must also grapple with a constantly changing set of facts uncovered by reporters and investigators.

The simultaneous investigations present defense lawyers with additional ways for clients to be tripped up, especially if their testimony differs from one forum to the other.

"With parallel proceedings you have an opportunity to confuse things," said one lawyer involved with the case. "You can take advantage of the different interests."

Richard M. Nixon's reelection campaign.

Counseling clients in such cases is a peculiarly Washington skill; a mixture of law, politics and media relations.

"It's a classic Washington case," said Mr. Bennett, who was special counsel to the Senate in expulsion proceedings against former Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, who was convicted in the Abscam bribery and conspiracy case.

"You don't say, 'Who is the lawyer who knows the most about

maternal grandfather, who fought for the Confederacy, and at age five, he wrote years later, he decided he wanted to go to West Point. He was an active debater at Northeast High School in Kansas City, graduated at age 15, and went on to Kansas City Junior College.

While there he took the entrance examinations for both the United States Military Academy and the Naval Academy. Although the future general had always excelled in such studies as Latin, Greek and Spanish, his knowledge of geography was so limited that he failed the Annapolis examination.

At West Point he was a cadet captain, editor of the student newspaper and in 1922 graduated as the youngest cadet.

Lieutenant Taylor, who had transferred to the 10th Field Artillery in 1926, did not win his captain's bars until 1935.

Following a course at the Army War College in June 1940, the then Major Taylor accompanied Gen-



Wright in Berlin for 750th Anniversary Ceremony
Jim Wright, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and his wife, Betty, on the West Berlin side of the Brandenburg Gate. Mr. Wright presented a plaque in recognition of Berlin's 750th anniversary to the city on Monday and praised the "steadfast courage" of West Berlin residents.

Maxwell Taylor, U.S. General, War Hero and Diplomat, Is Dead at 85

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — General Maxwell D. Taylor, 85, a World War II hero who became the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, died late Sunday at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, the Pentagon announced Monday.

An army spokesman said General Taylor was admitted to Walter Reed in mid-January, and died of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, which is more commonly known as Lou Gehrig's disease.

More Than a Soldier
New York Times Service

General Taylor, who became a pioneer commander of airborne troops, jumping into battle with his men in World War II, was not only a soldier and military tactician, strategist and administrator, but a scholar and a diplomat as well.

The tall, ramrod straight general was a hero in the invasion of Sicily

and Italy, and when he parachuted with the 101st Airborne Division into Normandy on D-Day in June 1944 he became the first American general to go into battle on French soil. He was a major figure in the winning of the Battle of the Bulge.

General Taylor also served as commandant of the United States Military Academy, of which he had been a top honors graduate.

The general, in a long and diversified career, led U.S. and United Nations forces in the Korean War, served as army chief of staff, retired, and was later recalled to active duty by President John F. Kennedy to become chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He later served as ambassador to Saigon.

Born Aug. 26, 1901, in Keyesville, a small town in Missouri, Maxwell Davenport Taylor was the only child of John Earle and Pearl Davenport Taylor. His father was a lawyer for a railroad.

Young Maxwell was much influenced by the Civil War tales of his

Normandy and won a Distinguished Service Cross.

In September of 1945 he was installed as the 37th superintendent of the United States Military Academy. At age 44 he was the youngest superintendent since General Douglas MacArthur, who assumed the post in 1919 when he was 39.

In January 1949, General Taylor became Chief of Staff of American Forces in Europe and the following September was appointed the first commander of the American military government in Berlin.

The general, who became commander of the Eighth Army and UN forces in Seoul early in 1953, planned strategy in the closing months of the Korean War. He did so while heving to instructions from President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was trying to arrange an armistice, not to rout the enemy but to contain him.

After an armistice was signed July 17, 1953, the general remained in Seoul to arrange prisoner ex-

changes, reinforce South Korea's Army, and direct efforts to help rebuild the country.

When the general became army chief of staff in June 1955, he succeeded General Ridgway, who had alienated President Eisenhower by pushing for a large army. It was a time of change and the president, despite his own army background, had sided with the air force view favoring, as the country's first line of defense, development of a massive nuclear strike and retaliation potential.

In 1959, General Taylor resigned as army chief of staff and requested retirement as a result of conflicts over nuclear weapons.

But his service to his country was far from over.

Following the Bay of Pigs catastrophe in 1961, President Kennedy, who had publicly assumed full responsibility for the debacle, yet felt he had been ill-served by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, called on

General Taylor to conduct an investigation of the whole affair.

President Kennedy created the new post of Military Representative of the President and persuaded the general to return to active duty in July 1961.

General Taylor headed a mission to South Vietnam in 1961 and made recommendations on the possible deployment of U.S. troops there — and thus may have played a fateful role in the U.S. escalation of its participation in the war.

General Taylor was appointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs in 1962.

He continued as chairman after Lyndon B. Johnson succeeded President Kennedy in 1963. Two years later, as Vietnam was receiving more and more military support from the United States, President Johnson asked the general to become ambassador to Saigon. He resigned that post in 1965, but continued to serve as a special consultant to Mr. Johnson until 1969.

Antony Tudor, 78, Choreographer Of the Psychological Ballet, Is Dead

By Jennifer Dunning
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Antony Tudor, 78, one of the foremost choreographers of the century and considered a master of the psychological ballet, died Sunday of a heart attack in Manhattan.

Mr. Tudor, choreographer emeritus of the American Ballet Theater at his death, revolutionized ballet with his introduction of psychological motivation in choreography, reflecting the influence of Freudian thought.

Mr. Tudor explored subtle emotional conflicts within the framework of classical ballet. Highly charged plot development and natural character delineation marked the best of his works, among them "Dark Elegies," which was his personal favorite, "Undertow," "Jardin aux Lilas," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Pillar of Fire." But Mr. Tudor had a streak of wispish humor, as well, that was responsible for such ballets as "Gala Performance" and "Judgment of Paris."

His long-time associate, the dancer Hugh Laing, once observed in an interview in *Dance Perspectives* that "Tudor went further into the depths of human emotion than any choreographer had done before him."

Mr. Tudor, whose real name was William Cook, was born in London and acquired a taste for theater as a child when he was taken to a Christmas pantomime. In addition to the popular theater, he saw the London season of Serge Diaghilev's Ballets Russes and the national exposure to dance made him more determined to pursue it himself.

At 16 he obtained a job as a delivery boy at Smithfield Market, where he remained for six years and rose to the position of clerk. Without consulting anyone, he began at 19 the daily study of ballet at the end of a workday that started at 6 A.M.

He studied with the British dancer and teacher Margaret Craske and with Dame Marie Rambert, the Polish-born dancer and teacher who, with Dame Ninette de Valois,



Antony Tudor

formed a small company with Mr. Laing and with Agnes de Mille, who was dancing in London at the time that in 1938 became the London Ballet. At Miss de Mille's suggestion, he and Mr. Laing were invited in 1939 to become charter members of the newly formed Ballet Theater.

Mr. Tudor was the company's resident choreographer for the next 10 years. In addition to successfully restaging several of his older ballets, he began work on new ballets. By the time he left Ballet Theater in 1949 he had presented "Pillar of Fire" (1942), "Romeo and Juliet" (1942), "Dim Luster" (1943) and "Undertow" (1945), works he set to music by such composers as Schoenberg, Delius and Richard Strauss.

In 1945 he ventured into the Broadway musical theater, doing the choreography first for "Hollywood Pinafore," a George S. Kaufman adaptation of Gilbert and Sullivan, and then for the Lerner and Loewe show "The Day Before Spring." Neither production was very successful.

Mr. Tudor had danced since the start of his choreographic career but his performances were marked more by his powerful stage presence than by exceptional technique. The choreographer was credited with the development of the peculiarly American, expressive dramatic ballerina, most notably Nora Kaye, who created the lead role in "Pillar of Fire."

During the 1950s and 1960s Mr. Tudor concentrated on teaching at the Metropolitan Opera Ballet School and later in the dance division of the Juilliard School. Mr. Tudor returned to American Ballet Theater as an associate artistic director in 1974 and in the same year was honored with a Dance Magazine award.

Like Michel Fokine, the choreographer he most admired, Mr. Tudor spent the bulk of his later years restaging the relatively small output of his early career. He was named choreographer emeritus at Ballet Theater in 1980.

founded the modern British ballet movement. Dame Ninette far-sightedly offered Mr. Tudor a position that freed him from the Smithfield Market. She hired him in 1929 as a general assistant to the Ballet Club. Working with the Rambert dancers, Mr. Tudor was present in the formative days of the British ballet, and in contact with such important figures as Frederick Ashton and the Russian ballerina Tamara Karavina.

In 1931, Mr. Tudor choreographed his first ballet, "Cross Gartered," for Dame Marie's Ballet Club. She encouraged him to do more, and he produced his comic "Lysistrata" and "Atlantia of the East." Although the latter was a failure, it began an important artistic and personal partnership with Mr. Laing.

Mr. Tudor persisted, and in 1934 created "The Planets," which was praised for its dramatic cohesion. Two years later he followed with "Jardin aux Lilas," a tale of lovers constricted by Victorian convention.

In 1937 he staged "Dark Elegies," a depiction of grief that, like "Jardin," was to become a Tudor signature piece. In eight years he had moved from obscurity to having a reputation in England. He

Chairman of Indebted Firm In Seoul Commits Suicide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — A South Korean shipping magnate killed himself by jumping from an office window Sunday apparently because of an internal feud over the management of his indebted company, police said Monday.

They said Park Ken Suk, 59, chairman of Pan Ocean Shipping, left a suicide note accusing some of his colleagues of mismanaging the company for personal greed. He jumped from his 10th-floor office.

Business sources said Pan Ocean, the largest shipping company in South Korea, had been hit by the worldwide recession in the shipping industry.

Police quoted Mr. Park's relatives as saying that he had been worried about the company's huge debts, currently running at more than 1,000 billion won (\$1.2 billion), or 26 times its capital.

Mr. Park was the elder brother of Park Tong Sun, a central figure in the influence-buying scandal in the United States in the mid-1970s.

The elder Mr. Park established the Pan Ocean Chartered Lines Inc. in 1966, and it quickly grew into one of the 30 largest companies in Korea.

Since 1984 his company, along with other Korean shipping enterprises, went deeply into debt, fueled by a severe slump that hit the world's shipping industry.

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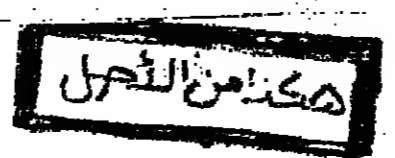
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In Post-Hoxha Albania, Rigidity Endures While a New Generation Looks Abroad

Lee Stokes, the Athens bureau chief of United Press International, recently spent six days in Albania. He is one of the few Western journalists to go there since the death of Enver Hoxha in April 1985.

By Lee Stokes

BERAT, Albania — Frantic, a 32-year-old professor of Marxist philosophy, rushed into the best restaurant in this southern market town, poured himself a glass of wine and apologized to a waiting foreign journalist for being in such a hurry.

"I'm expecting a Canadian friend, so I can't stay too long," he said as he sat down near a table where waiters in white jackets and black ties were serving boiled beef, potatoes and cabbage to a group of government officials from nearby Stalin City.

In a country where the Communist authorities discourage unofficial contacts with foreigners, his casual and public remarks — even the presence of the foreign journalist — were surprising. But the meeting and the greeting in English, a language virtually unknown in Albania not long ago, were indications of how the country has begun to open up to the rest of the world since the death of Enver Hoxha two years ago.

The door, however, is still only slightly ajar. Albania's 2.9 million people still live in a closed, strictly regulated society.

Most Albanians are loathe to speak with foreigners, fearing arrest by the secret police agency, Sigurimi, and prison terms of up to 10 years. Children who ask tourists for candy are sometimes beaten by their parents.

Albanian men are uniformly clean-shaven, the result of an official ban on beards. But foreigners with beards are no longer forced to shave at the border.

The country remains the only officially atheist state in the world. Even crosses marking graves in cemeteries have been banned since 1967.

Defectors say the country has about 40,000 political prisoners. The government acknowledges only one prison, holding 80 inmates, but admits to the practice of internal exile and the use of "work



In Saranda, Albania, a foreign photographer attracted suspicious looks from Albanian youths near an office building bearing a photograph of the country's leader, Ramiz Alia.

centers" where criminals are sent for "re-education." On the other hand, personal security for Ramiz Alia, Hoxha's successor as Communist Party leader, is apparently minimal. Mr. Alia strolled through Tirana one recent morning with an aide and no visible bodyguards.

Albanians live under a strict moral code. Premarital sex is frowned upon, adultery can lead to a labor camp sentence. Albania has Europe's highest birth rate, largely because abortion and contraception are discouraged except for medical reasons.

The 1976 constitution calls for basic civil liberties, but the government's commitment is questionable. National elections held in 1982 produced an unlikely turnout: The authorities said all 1,627,928 eligible voters went to the polls and only one of them voted against the government's candidates.

The tightly controlled society is the legacy of Hoxha, the charismatic French-educated revolutionary who seized power in Albania 42 years ago, closed the country to the

outside world and molded a backward Adriatic nation into a self-sufficient, semi-industrialized Stalinist state.

It is Hoxha's legacy that is now forcing Albania out of its shell. "Hoxha," said a French diplomat, "succeeded in creating an industrial proletariat and an educated intelligentsia where before there were just peasants and literally one or two graduates from foreign universities." France is one of the few Western nations to maintain an embassy in Tirana.

"But this younger generation, now the majority of the population because of the country's high birth rate, is restless," the diplomat continued. "It seeks a better life with consumer goods and contact with the outside world."

There is an eagerness among young people to learn about life outside their borders. Foreign television broadcasts, for example, are so much in demand that some would-be viewers construct antennas out of forks and knives.

A frequent Western visitor to Tirana said: "Young professionals, party bureaucrats and technocrats, influenced not only by tourists, foreign television and radio but also by their own country's rising standard of living, are demanding greater emphasis by state planners on consumer goods and openness."

In a country where the size of the grain harvest or the garlic crop are considered state secrets, it is difficult to assess Albania's progress. But some results are beginning to show.

"People in Albania today are better dressed than they were five years ago, and their shops have more consumer goods," said a Western diplomat in Tirana.

"These are the tangible benefits of trading with the West that the growing Communist middle class of Albania want to see improved."

In its desire to be left alone, Albania accepts no foreign aid or loans, and its citizens are forbidden to receive packages or money from abroad.

Officials say about 5,000 Westerners — most of them Greeks and

all of them entering as part of government delegations or tightly controlled tourist groups — are expected to visit Albania this year. No Americans, Israelis, Soviets or South Africans will be admitted.

The price of such isolation has been high, however, and while Albanian officials publicly praise their economic and social achievements, they privately concede that contacts with the outside world can help their economy.

A year before his death in 1985, Hoxha began laying the seeds for an end to isolation and Mr. Alia is pushing the process. In a major policy address last year, the new leader stressed the value of economic and political cooperation with the West.

A member of a Hungarian trade delegation said Mr. Alia was using foreign trade to improve his economy rather than risking political and social reforms at home.

Under Mr. Alia, Albania has agreed for the first time to establish a rail link between the northern city of Shkoder and Titograd, Yugoslavia. Two border crossings have opened between Greece and Albania, and a ferry link between the southern city of Saranda and the Greek island of Corfu is being negotiated.

Trade with Eastern Europe, especially Czechoslovakia, which helps excavate Albanian coal and valuable mineral reserves, is also steadily increasing.

Oil industry sources say Albania also needs Western technology to increase production. The oil fields are the most profitable sector of Albania's economy, but experts say

more oil must be pumped to sustain economic growth.

Italy, Albania's traditional window to the West, has opened negotiations on a plan to provide the technology in a joint project that could double the country's oil exports, and Greece has also marketed Albanian oil and coal products to Western markets.

Albania sees fewer benefits in renewing political ties outside its borders, even with other Communist nations.

Hoxha, a hard-line Stalinist, broke off relations with the Soviet Union in 1961 after Nikita S.

Khrushchev called on Albania and other East European countries to abandon Stalinism.

Although China maintains an embassy in Tirana, relations between the two countries have been cool since 1978. Albania was outraged by China's decision to establish diplomatic relations with the United States and begin considering domestic political changes. Albania has steadfastly spurned Soviet overtures to return to the fold.

The threat of Soviet military intervention is an important consideration in a country where defense preparedness reaches paranoid levels. Thousands of cement pillboxes are scattered around the country and every man, woman and child receives military training.

In its effort to develop, Albania has maintained economic relations with Soviet client states such as Vietnam and with Warsaw Pact nations, particularly Czechoslovakia. But the lack of ties with the Soviet

Union and China could threaten growth and provoke discontent among Albanians who expect more out of life in the future.

"Their demands can only be met by increasing productivity," predicted a Westerner who regularly visits Tirana. "This means replacing antiquated Soviet and Chinese equipment with new spare parts — and the only way to do that without any political strings attached is to open up to the West."

Mexico Official to Visit Soviet

Reuter

MOSCOW — Mexico's foreign minister, Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, will make an official visit to the Soviet Union at the start of May, a spokesman for the Mexican Embassy said Monday. The visit returns one made to Mexico City last October by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze. The spokesman said the dates for the trip had not been set.

Iran Claims Gains In Kurdistan Area

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran says that Revolutionary Guards and Kurdish irregulars killed 1,500 Iraqis in a recent series of attacks in the Kurdistan Mountains.

The Iranian news agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Saturday that the Iranians and their allies among the Kurds also downed two Iraqi military helicopters and destroyed five Soviet-made tanks in the clashes in northeast Iraq over the last few days.

An Iranian communiqué said the Iranian-Kurdish force overran 20 Iraqi-held villages and 10 key ridges in the Sulaimaniya region, which lies close to strategic areas through which the Iraqis pump oil to Turkey. The Iranian claim could not be verified, and the Iraqis made no mention of it in their communiqués.

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Gorbachev Edicts Hit Wine Industry

Producers Now Stress Quality and Nonalcoholic Spin-Offs

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

TELAVI, U.S.S.R. — Tengiz Nantashvili smiled gamely as he held aloft the graded salami-like object, but it was clear his heart really was not in the latest mass-produced product from the stricken wine country of the Soviet Union.

"We call it churchkhela," Mr. Nantashvili said as several guests from Moscow cautiously tasted the reddish salami, a traditional peasant snack made from walnuts and dried concentrated grape syrup.

For Mr. Nantashvili and thousands of other residents of the fertile Alazan Valley in Georgia who make a living making wine, the manufacture and marketing of churchkhela is a symbol of changing times in the Soviet Union.

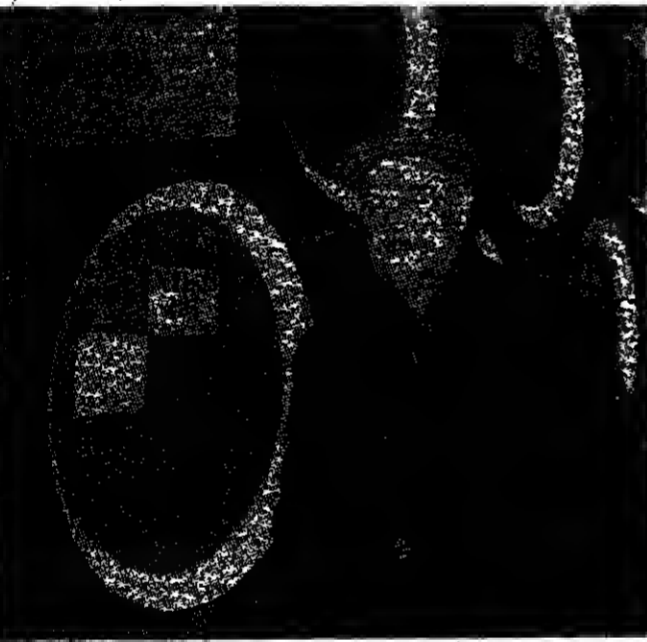
Since Mikhail S. Gorbachev decreed nearly two years ago that alcoholism in the Soviet Union must be ended, the wine industry has been struggling to adapt to the stringent controls imposed on the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Perhaps more than any other Gorbachev initiative, the campaign has touched the lives of Soviet citizens, producing long lines outside liquor shops and significant changes in entertaining customs.

In 1985, the last year for which nationwide data are available, wine production in the Soviet Union dropped 25 percent from the peak year of 1983.

In Kakheti, this wine-producing region at the base of the snow-capped Caucasus mountains, the campaign has resulted in an increased emphasis on quality, and a turn toward nonalcoholic spin-off products, including grape juice and churchkhela, which was previously made by farmers.

Georgia, one of the Soviet Union's 15 constituent republics, is renowned for its wines, and the rolling hills of Kakheti are dotted with villages with names that reso-



Otari Robakidze, head of a brandy factory.

nate for Soviet citizens the way Bordeaux and Burgundy do for Westerners.

Grapes have thrived in the temperate climate of Georgia for centuries — many Georgians like to think their homeland was the birthplace of the fruit — and winemaking has been a central part of the economy for generations.

Until the Communist revolution in 1917, winemaking was centered on families and villages. Today grapes are grown and harvested on huge collective farms and wine is processed at large installations such as Plant No. 2 on the outskirts of Telavi, a provincial center. The sprawling plant, one of eight in the region, produced more than one million gallons (3.8 million liters) of wine last year.

As the production of wine dropped after the Gorbachev initiatives, vintners — no longer pressed to meet annual production quotas — left wine to age longer, producing a higher-grade product.

The price for aged wine averages less than 3 rubles, or about \$4.60, a bottle, but that represents a price increase of nearly 50 percent.

Also, some of the crop was turned over to the production of juice and churchkhela, 1.2 tons of which was produced last year.

The Gorbachev initiatives have changed many things in the industry, but one thing remains the same: the pride Georgians take in their product. A group of them nodded approvingly when told of a story recounted by Otari Robakidze, the manager of a Tbilisi brandy plant, who expects to see Georgian brandy exported to the United States this year.

Mr. Robakidze said that Winston Churchill was so pleased with the Georgian Eniseli brandy during the Yalta Conference in 1945 that Stalin, who was born in Georgia, sent him 70 bottles on Churchill's 70th birthday. Churchill, according to Mr. Robakidze, wrote back, "I'm only sorry I'm not 100."

Soviet Cancels Consul-Level Visit to Israel

Agence France-Press

KUWAIT — The Soviet Union has canceled a trip to Israel by a Soviet consular delegation because Israel was using it as a propaganda tool, a senior Soviet official said.

A deputy foreign minister, Vladimir F. Petrovsky, said on Sunday the trip had been arranged to discuss the cases of certain Soviets working in religious institutions in Israel, and the question of Soviet properties there.

He said that Israel had fueled a press campaign on the visit to put pressure on Moscow and that the trip was off because Israel "had tried to use this visit as a means of blackmail and propaganda."

Mr. Petrovsky denied that the Soviet Union had reached an agreement with an unnamed party to allow the periodic emigration of Soviet Jews obeys decisions taken punctually and separately," he said.

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Herald Tribune

Real Arms Control

More to Be Won Over

After four years of secret talks, the United States and six allies have put a new obstacle in the path of proliferating nuclear capabilities. They agreed to strong controls on the export of missiles and missile technologies that can be used to deliver nuclear weapons. This is a real arms control achievement at a critical time.

The Soviet Union and China are not yet participants. Given Moscow's strong record on nonproliferation, there is reason to hope that the Soviet Union will be included. China, too, has recently taken welcome steps on the nonproliferation front.

Raising the Threshold

A number of governments have worked together for years to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Now the seven big Western industrial countries are embarking on a parallel effort to cut off the commerce in missiles large enough to carry nuclear warheads. It is a contribution to the world's safety and probably the Reagan administration's most effective step so far to restrain the proliferation of nuclear armories.

into orbit with its own rocket in 1980. Brazil manufactures and exports a wide range of rockets, including one capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. Israel apparently has had for some time not only nuclear weapons but also the ballistic missiles to carry them. South Korea is reportedly building intermediate-range ballistic missiles out of components openly available on the market, including American rockets.

'Soviet Military Power'

Each spring, just as the crocuses wilt, the Pentagon's printing presses churn out a half-dozen brochures entitled "Soviet Military Power." This hardy perennial, grown with the finest intelligence fertilizer, features Soviet military equipment just the way the Kremlin would like the world to see it—a tempting profusion of menacing missiles, planes, ships and the like, all outnumbering their American counterparts. Thus begins the annual bean-count battle of Soviet versus American weapons.

to the Syrians did not prevent the Syrian Air Force from losing 79 planes against Israel's one loss in 1982. The Iraqis are not finding that their largely Soviet equipment gives them a decisive edge over Iran.

Thais and Cambodians

Thailand is the place of first asylum for most refugees who have fled Indochina since the Communist victory of 1975, and it has a record of official compassion matched by no other country—not even the United States, which has resettled 800,000 of the refugees. Currently Thailand hosts upward of a third of a million Cambodians, Laotians and Vietnamese. Still, the Thais are criticized for being coldly ready to dump these helpless people. Some would-be new arrivals have been repelled, and recently some Hmong tribesmen were booted back to Laos.

China and the United States, find political reason to sustain this resistance, although it puts them all somewhat in the position of generating refugees. No real relief can be expected for the border camp people without the sort of fundamental political change that is not yet on the horizon.

Greed and Generosity Seem Out of Balance

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Elizabeth Dole, the U.S. secretary of transportation, came to town last week to address an International Herald Tribune centennial conference. She was vigorous, charming, Reaganesque in her hearty advocacy of taking government out of business, deregulating, letting money talk. She sounded superbly confident.

history there have been periods of extravagant greed as new techniques are developed to collect great fortunes. Lavish use is made of the privileges the fortunes confer, provoking stern reform or fierce revolution. I am not suggesting that this is coming or that the United States is heading in the direction of the Renaissance church or the French monarchy. But it sets some amber lights blinking when the rhetoric of leadership fails to guide against the foibles.



The Bull, the Bear and the Boesky.

Middle East: For Leadership to Help Make Peace

By Mohamed Kamal

The writer is Jordan's ambassador to the United States. This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — It is an article of faith in the U.S. Congress that Israel must be strong to "take the risk for peace" and must not be forced "to negotiate from weakness." Do not let the same axioms hold true for the moderate Arab states?

How can it benefit the United States to persist in uncritical support of Israel at the expense of deepening alienation among the Arabs and a diminished economic, political and strategic position in the region?

peace or security. Preoccupation with security based on military might and the acquisition of land will never assure Israel's future. Only the restoration of Palestinian rights to a land of their own will bring the just and lasting peace needed to release Israel from its fortress of fear and guarantee it permanent security.

Trade: For Action Against Protectionism Abroad

By Richard A. Gephardt

The writer is a representative from Missouri and candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. He has drafted a bill requiring presidential action against any country using unfair practices to build a large surplus with the United States.

WASHINGTON — U.S. trade policy has reached a turning point. For sound reasons, the American people reject current policies and demand a change. The Congress is going to respond. Not since its 1973-74 session has Congress embarked on so thorough an overhaul of national trade objectives and remedies. This year's legislation will set the framework for American trade policy for the rest of the century.

1940s and 1950s are not the trade problems of today and tomorrow. GATT rules apply to only a small fraction of world trade and a smaller fraction of trade frictions. Nontariff barriers, for which GATT procedures are inadequate, now predominate.

forceful, consistent insistence on full treatment for American exporters. I have drafted a proposal to target foreign protectionist countries that use unfair and discriminatory trade practices to build up large surpluses with the United States. For these countries, my proposal asks the administration to negotiate the elimination of these practices.

Some Shouldn't Give Free-Trade Lessons

WHITEHALL is a gigantic, xenophobic cartel whose innate protectionism has remained largely untouched by the Thatcher revolution. In the past two decades Japanese goods have transformed the lives of ordinary British. Japanese cars, motor bikes, stereos, televisions, cassette recorders, cameras, calculators, telephones are cheap, well-made and a pleasure to use. Almost none of this has found its way into the public sector because the Department of Trade and Industry does everything in its power to stop it. Of course there are trade barriers to Japan. But when it comes to calling the Japanese kettle black, Britain and the EC are not so much a pot as a huge vat of tar.

America's Trade Deficit Is Made in USA

UNFAIR trade practices by some countries do hurt America, but removing them would account for less than 20 percent of the \$170 billion U.S. trade deficit. America's trade deficit has been made in America.

Meanwhile, the emphasis on mergers, acquisitions and leveraged buyouts, plus myopic infatuation with short-term profits, damages America's ability to compete abroad. Insistence on short-term profits deprives research, development, investment and marketing of the necessary funds.

Here Was Shultz With A Miracle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — History may, as so many cynics have said, be merely a record of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind, but it also has its miracles.

They have made a start. It may build confidence for other steps.

Our range minister in Europe, what about the short-range missiles? Even suppose that he makes a verifiable deal on short-range missiles, would not this leave Europe vulnerable to Moscow's massive conventional armies and elite Western allies?

Obviously the fundamental political and philosophical differences between these two continental nuclear giants will remain. Even if they agreed on everything that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gorbachev discussed in Moscow, still would be left with enough nuclear weapons to blow up the world. But they have made a start toward limitation and verification, which, if continued, may build confidence for other steps toward a safer world.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: A Quiet Sunday PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] No news of further fighting in Mexico; the Italians, having rung at Turkey's front-door bell in the Dardanelles, appear to have retired; the outbreak at Pez has subsided. Thus peace hovers over the earth on this Sunday morning (April 21), while Europe and America are left in quiet to mourn their great loss in the calamity of the Titanic.

1937: Control of Boxing

PARIS — [A reader writes:] Jack Dempsey, whose pugilistic brawn has never been matched, to my knowledge, by any great degree of mental agility, has now announced that government control of boxing is necessary to keep it out of the gutter. There are thousands of local and state boxing boards which, drawing fat salaries and pushing big cigars in and out of their mouths, have succeeded in All the control exercised on the sport in the past few years has succeeded in giving the public a level show for paid out. If such control has been inefficient, it must certainly not be followed by the government board, which would be wrapped up in the same red tape and would end in the same red tape.

U.S. Futures, Grains, Limestone, Currencies, Asia, U.S.T. Market data and financial information.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE contact information, including John Hay Whitney, Katharine Graham, and various regional offices.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

OPINION

Where Communists Rule, Spying Is Another Matter

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — During the last week I was in Poland as a correspondent, three people tried separately to entrap me — a doctor, a writer, an architect. They were decent people ordered by the police to find out what I knew about the news-publicized defection of a Polish military attaché.

I was leaving under an annoyance with good reporting. It was not connected to the attaché affair, about which I knew nothing. The three men were drafted into the effort by the Polish secret police, who apparently were trying to work up some kind of charges against me before I left. They had no option but to obey or face continuous harassment.

ON MY MIND

Earlier and later, I met various kinds of agents of Communist intelligence. At the United Nations, I met a jovial KGB agent accredited as a journalist but almost out in the open, who specialized in offering royalties to American reporters even if they had not written any books.

At the United Nations I also met a Soviet newsman who later turned up in Afghanistan with Nikita Khrushchev, as his personal aide.

In India I knew a longtime Ivestia correspondent. I saw him four years later in Ghana, where he was in a different trade — running a Russian airline to Communist-backed groups in the Congo.

Those Russians were professional agents: They did not have to be pressed into service, as were the Poles, by the police. They were the police.

All over the world I met Russians, Czechs, Poles, Hungarians — news people, musicians, economists — who routinely reported all they saw to their local embassy. They were neither agents nor people pressured by the police into informing, just Soviet bloc citizens carrying out instructions, doing their duty of working for the state wherever they were.

Drum Out the Marines

PEOPLE are saying that the marines in Moscow were "lonely." Was anyone lonely at Iwo Jima or Tarawa? Probably, but not in a position to do anything about it. Maybe we could find better diplomatic sentries than single men between the ages of 19 and 25, who are bound to be bored to death in the joyless paradise of Bolshevik. The British employ professional civilian security agents. They may not cut fine figures in the guard box or at embassy balls, but they seem to cut the mustard.

—Columnist Mary McGrory.

of the talk about espionage: bugged embassies, seduced marines, traitors, trials. American espionage generally is carried out by the CIA. Soviet intelligence is part of the job of the KGB, a vast police army whose main job is to control Soviet society, or by the KGB equivalent in Soviet bloc states. That difference touches the lives of millions. The United States uses government employees — CIA and military agents — and any useful foreigners they can inveigle. The KGB also uses agents and foreigners, but its real asset is its ability to order every citizen at home or traveling to report.

Soviet journalism, of course, is particularly useful as a cover and arm of KGB work. Routinely, the KGB finds journalistic spots abroad for its agents. Some disguise it, others do not bother.

Like the jolly KGB fellow at the United Nations, after a few drinks he would offer reporters money to have their books published in Moscow. If they said they had not written any books, he said they could count it as an advance.

One night, asked where most of his news dispatches appeared, he winked and said on wall papers in factories.

Not every Soviet journalist abroad is an official KGB man. But any Soviet journalist who does not agree to cooperate fully with the KGB not only would never get a second assignment, but would not receive his first. The few American reporters who did intelligence work for the United States were considered disgraceful by their peers.

The idea that doing intelligence work would be wrong for a Soviet journalist runs directly counter to the Soviet concept of the citizen's duty to the state. And every Soviet journalist knows that journalism particularly is considered to be an instrument of state interests.

When pressure has to be applied, it is in Warsaw in 1959, the first to question me about the attaché was a friend, a writer, an anti-Communist. I was surprised that he had asked me anything about something obviously top secret. He said frankly that if he had not asked he would have lost his meager five-lance living.

The second was the doctor called for a sick son. Sitting on a packing case, he asked me about the attaché. I learned later that minutes after I had telephoned, he had been summoned by the police and told what to ask.

And the architect? He asked me to take a packet of letters out of the country. A day earlier a brave Pole had warned me that this would happen.

These three men were all paying part of the price of being allowed to continue working.

I was neither angry nor indignant. I knew I had never been put to the test myself. And I knew I was the lucky one — I had the passport out.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Loose Words, Wrong Ideas

Regarding the opinion column "Back the Contras Now or Risk Capitulacion Later" (April 11) by William Safire:

It is a shame that someone who so intimately understands the history of the English language so utterly fails to understand the history of revolution in Central America.

"The Communists have not succeeded in subverting El Salvador... because Soviet-backed Cubans and Sandinists have their hands full with the Contras in Nicaragua." Even the Reagan administration has given up the old lie that the revolution in El Salvador is somehow orchestrated from Nicaragua, with which it shares no border.

The Salvadorans need neither the Soviets nor the Sandinists to tell them that they are hungry and impoverished because of injustice in their country. As another master of words, Carlos Fuentes, has said, revolutions are not bananas; they cannot be exported.

It is also a shame that someone who can explicate so clearly the shades of meaning in the language chose to obliterate the definition of words: "Communists (or Marxists, or Sandinists, or agrarian reformers)." Yes, and the Republicans (or the conservatives, or the Moral Majority, or the Pense Comitatus) are upholders of democracy.

The Contras have murdered hundreds of Nicaraguan teachers, health workers and children. Mr. Safire, the word expert, calls them "less-than-lovable." I call them murderers.

SANDRA STEINGRABER, Wiesbaden, West Germany.

We Haven't Changed Much

Regarding the opinion column "It Wasn't Unique, for All Its Horrors" (March 25) by William Pfaff:

"The extermination of the Jews by the Nazis was not unique," writes the Israeli scholar Israel Shahak, quoted by Mr. Pfaff. But it certainly was unique in that the crimes were committed by an industrialized, "civilized" nation in fairly recent times. Mr. Shahak also says that most people behaved "in a perfectly typical human way" most of the time. Of course life under the Nazis was neither typical nor normal as we know it in Western society, and here is the point: Under the skin we have not changed much since the Holocaust. Lurking in the guise of respectability and fashion are those all-too-human attributes tapped so efficiently by Hitler.

If we are to prevent a new Holocaust, we must break down the boundaries that alienate human beings from one another, embrace our differences as well as similarities, and allow the freedom to others that we would wish for ourselves.

HARVEY SIMPSON, Sutton-on-the-Forest, England.

Fear of 'Reformist' Vietnam

Under the headline "In Vietnam, the Talk is of Reform" (March 20), Ben Kiernan reviewed chances for Vietnam's economic revival without once mentioning the main roadblock to prosperity: Hanoi's persistently warlike stance.

Referring to the Vietnamese leader Nguyen Van Linh, the author says he

seemed eager to marshal "all available talent to help revive the economy and rebuild the country." Mr. Linh is not marshaling the right talent if he cannot recruit those responsible for the Cambodian invasion and the continued campaign there, which are not only draining Vietnam's funds but preventing rapprochement with the United States.

In an interview in the same issue, Vietnam's ambassador to Thailand acknowledged his country's desire to improve relations with the United States in order to get Western aid and investment. But most of his message was a list of complaints about U.S. actions.

Two of Vietnam's major complaints underscored its neighbors' fears: Hanoi does not like to see America selling radar warning systems to China, nor does it like President Reagan's plan to stockpile weapons in Thailand. Both projects are defensive, taken in fear that Vietnam's militancy will spill over its borders again.

RICHARD PATRICK WILSON, Mobile, Alabama.

Unequivocally Scottish

I must protest your account of the incident concerning the son of David Steele, Britain's Liberal Party leader, (People, March 11.) He was sentenced in a Scottish court, not an English court. Scotland is a separate country within the United Kingdom with its own system of law, quite different from English law. The right to a separate system of law, education and religion was confirmed at the time of the Act of Union in 1707.

I.B.S. MONTGOMERIE, Helensburgh, Scotland.

We're Aiming at Ourselves When We Spray the Bugs

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — Springtime is spraying time in America. The peak season for dispensing an annual 2.5 billion pounds (1.13 billion kilograms) of pesticides means that the United States, the world's most chemicalized landscape, is again to have its farms, homes, lawns, groundwater and food supply wash in poisons.

This year is different — it brings the 25th anniversary of "Silent Spring," the

force of trying to stop a swarm of locusts with a spray of milk. Two reports last year from the General Accounting Office documented that the Environmental Protection Agency was a regulatory wasteland regarding pesticides: The agency knows little about "the nature, frequency, amount or extent of" exposure to the 1.5 billion pounds of nonagricultural poisons used annually.

A more recent GAO report found that the Food and Drug Administration's pesticide-monitoring program "provides limited protection against public exposure to illegal residues in food."

Less than one percent of one million imported food shipments are sampled. This means that Americans eating fruit, vegetables or meat from, say, Central or South America may well be dining on pesticide-laden food.

In "A Harsh Harvest," Jack Doyle writes about the ethics of American corporations, 18 of which now "produce or sell in Third World countries pesticides that are either banned, heavily restricted, or under review in the United States." A poisonous equation is created.

Rachel Carson could not have imagined that pesticide production would increase 400 percent by 1987. Nor could she have predicted the government's indifference to the dangers. She wrote in "Silent Spring" about the health and safety hazards of chlordane, an insecticide made by Velsicol Chemical Corporation, a Chicago firm that sought in 1962 to block publication of her book. In it she quoted the FDA's chief pharmacologist as saying that the hazard of living in a house sprayed with chlordane was "very great."

Last month, citing scientific evidence against the same pesticide — still sold for use in millions of American homes — the National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides petitioned the EPA to ban it. It is already outlawed in New York, Massachusetts and Japan. Velsicol denied the charges that its product was a danger, a judgment suitable to the EPA, which is permitting its continued use.

In the 25 years since "Silent Spring" first warned about chlordane and a warehouseful of other poisons, not much has changed politically — the industry is still winning, the public is still losing and the government is not caring much either way.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

A Centennial Message from the International Herald Tribune.

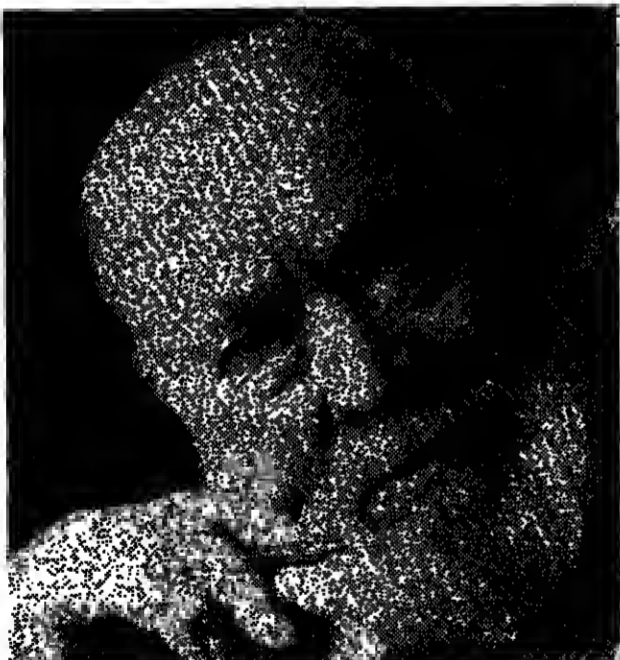
NOTES ON A CENTURY Shallow Waters in a Paris Newsroom

This column is excerpted from "The Paris Edition," by Waverley Root, to be published in June by North Point Press, Albany, California. Root, who died in 1982, wrote for the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune as well as for the International Herald Tribune. A veteran foreign correspondent, his books on French cuisine are famous worldwide.

By Waverley Root

On my first day at work at the Paris Edition of the Chicago Tribune in 1927, I thought it probable that my spurious claim to previous newspaper experience would be swiftly and ignominiously demolished. I felt a trifle reassured by a familiar odor escaping from the basement windows behind the iron door of the newspaper, a perfume compounded of the fragrances of printer's ink, damp proof paper and acid fumes from the stereotyping department — known to me since my college days, when I edited the Tufts University paper.

I reached the city room nevertheless breathing hard. Then my duties were explained to me by the city editor, B.J. Kosposh. A considerable portion of his work — which he passed on to his underlings — consisted simply in finding in a closet and delivering to the stereotyping room the paper-mache mats, mailed by the Chicago paper, from which the Paris Edition produced many of its features.



Waverley Root

We were the sole vendors of comic strips. The Herald Tribune in New York published none.

Another chore was the application of scissors to what appeared to be several miles of proof supplied from Chicago to chop from it what was deemed to be a sufficient chunk of copy for the morrow's installment of our running romantic serial. A certain amount of attention was required in keeping up to date the listing of arrivals and departures of the principal Atlantic liners.

The most delicate task entrusted to the day staff was selecting the next day's editorials. These were returned from the home paper, which meant that they were seldom fresh since they arrived by mail a week or more after they had been printed in Chicago. The alternative would have been to cable the editorials (too costly) or to let the Paris staff write them (too risky). Colonel Robert R. McCormick, the parent paper's publisher, did not

provided by publicity men whose opinions of the places they worked for were so unreluctantly dictyrambic that they had to be rewritten to become even barely credible.

The two day staff men unoccupied with resort copy divided between them the embassy bear and the hotel bear. The first meant checking daily, weekly or occasionally with official or semi-official sources of news — the American Embassy, the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Club, the American Legion, the American Hospital and the American Library. Most of this could be done by telephone. The hotel and boat train bear was more interesting and produced most of our interviews, helpfully arranged by publicity men for steamship lines and hotels.

Into our cut and dried routine, real news stories would break unpredictably from time to time — accidents, crimes, scandals — but the best of them were off bounds for us. If they were important enough to interest Chicago as well as Paris, the Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service would cover them and give us their carbons. And, if we did cover a big story, the copy would have to be left to the night staff, which might decide that it required rewriting by more competent journalists.

As my duties were explained to me, my fear of being unequal to the task faded away. I need not have feared that I would be out of my depth: The waters were shallow.

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This is the twelfth in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Bill Blass Design

International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — Few people know the inner workings of American fashion better than the designer Bill Blass.

Born William Randolph Blass in Fort Wayne, Indiana, the son of a hardware store owner, Blass, 65, is a classic success story.

"I was born in the Middle West," Blass said recently in his Seventh Avenue office. "My first knowledge of fashion came from Hollywood in the days of Dietrich and Garbo and Carole Lombard."

Indeed, Blass is known for his luxurious sable-lined coats and glittering sequined suits for the affluent. His clothes have a special, wholly American cachet which won him the nickname of "Grand Old Man of American Fashion."

His career has been paved with awards including three Cotys and, in 1986, a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Council of Fashion Designers of America.

Blass got to husbands in 1968, launching menswear characterized as "a blend of Damon Runyon and the Duke of Windsor."

Savvy, knowledgeable and utterly Mr. Nice, Blass knows what he and his trade are all about. "The prime thing we have in our favor," he said, "is that we invented ready-to-wear. While France had couture and the little dressmaker around the corner, here, it was being done in sweatshops. Then the unions stepped in. Now, we have organized manufacturing facilities."

Having traveled throughout the United States, to places like Denver and Sacramento, Pittsburgh

and Atlanta as well as fashion capitals such as Dallas and San Francisco, Blass has an uncanny knowledge of his market.

"We have to make clothes that appeal to millions of women, in different geographical conditions," he said. Unlike French designers, "we have to design clothes that appeal to a wider, broader audience. It's a huge continent here, not just a country. This is one of the reasons we've never exported. We became a little snog, which we shouldn't be."

Avant-garde styles have to be worked over and diluted to attract a larger audience. "By and large, women here are not as daring as in Europe."

European women like investment clothes. "American women like junk food and junk fashion. They want change. No longer does an American dress at one single designer. In Paris, you'll see a girl in an Ungaro one night and an Oscar de la Renta the next. They simply shop everywhere."

One reason why Americans buy so many clothes is that the number of American women working is larger than in Europe. "The American woman has her own income. She's not dependent on her husband for her wardrobe budget. So she buys more easily."

Blass also discovered that affluent women have the same tastes throughout the country. "It's easy to please them all. I often go to Houston where the temperature is over 100 degrees. Women there tend to choose clothes with a fur trim — the same as the customer in New York or San Francisco."

Blass also talked of a "fantasy element" that plays a great role in his sales. "A lot of women buy just like that. We have many more single women, rich widows, divorcees for whom shopping has become a high, a narcotic. They fantasize buying gowns for balls that never happen. Or for Ascot where they'll never go. We have customers who never even unpack their boxes. Others buy, then leave racks of clothes in the stores. It's amazing the way some would say: 'I think I'll buy this for the Dublin horse sale,' where they'll never go. Shopping to them is a way of life, an entertainment."

"We have so many more places to go and so many more things to do than in Europe. Women have to have a lot more clothes here. Any day in New York there may be three, four, five parties — opera, concerts, charities. A woman like Nan Kempner can easily change clothes four times a day."

Very much in social demand, this cheerful man-about-town manages to escape it all on weekends when he retreats to Connecticut alone with his dogs. He reads four books a week and spends time on community projects but manages to retain a sharp wit and a strong sense of humor.

Some famous Blass dicta: "The little black dress always looks better in white." "Designers are the brand names of the '80s. We might even be the robber barons of our times." "How is it that I began being asked out? As an extra man who had two legs and a dinner jacket."



Bill Blass and one of his designs.

Celebrating Drawing

By John Russell New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This year marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Drawing Center, now at 35 Wooster Street in SoHo. Some form of celebration was clearly desirable, and it is our good fortune that the Nationalmuseum in Stockholm agreed to send over an exhibition called "The Art of Drawing in France 1400-1900."

The museum's drawing collections may be said to have been inaugurated at one of the greatest sales in the history of the European auction business. There never was, and there now never will be, a drawing sale to compare with the dispersal of the Crozat Collection in Paris in April 1741. Crozat was the foremost collector of his day. The catalogue had been prepared by Pierre-Jean Mariette, who was pre-eminent as both dealer and historian. School after school was literally represented, and the sale itself drew a packed house of dealers and connoisseurs.

To anyone who is familiar with the bygone sales of the 1980s, there is something awesome about the range, the quality and the size of the Crozat Collection. More than 19,000 drawings, from the early Florentines onward, were listed in the catalogue, and over and over again they set a standard by which drawings have been judged ever since.

Quite a stir was made on that occasion by a Swedish bidder called Count Carl Gustaf Tessin. Though in Paris primarily in the service of his country as a diplomat, Tessin had loved French contemporary art ever since, as a young man of 17, he had made friends with Watteau. He had commissioned from Chardin more than one of the great paintings that are now among the glories of the Nationalmuseum in Stockholm, and at the Crozat sale he distinguished himself by buying no fewer than 2,057 drawings against all comers. Among them were 85 Florentine drawings and 106 by Rembrandt, but it was French drawing that tempted him above all — so much so that today's visitor to the drawings department of the Nationalmuseum will find, in all, 650 French drawings that were once in the Tessin collection.

It is largely due to Tessin that the Nationalmuseum today stands high on the list of every traveler who prizes French 18th-century art at its true worth. "Do as Tessin would have done" has lately been the motto of the Nationalmuseum, and Per Bjurström rightly prides himself on the fact that since 1960 more than 400 French drawings have been added to the collections.

There is a difference, though. Tessin lived high, but the Nationalmuseum has never had big money to spend. Furthermore, Tessin's collecting stopped short in the 1740s, and among the older French masters there were some — Claude, for one — whom he never touched. It was hard work to catch up, in this and other respects, but the 1980s have seen the arrival in the museum of five fine sheets by Claude, together with (among much else) the noble study of trees by Cézanne that brings the exhibition to a close.

As a realist, Bjurström believes that certain gaps can now never be filled. A great portrait drawing by Ingres or a major Senart would call either for a supergenerous donor or a more enlightened governmental policy. But the present show, like the collection itself, is shaped by a superior intelligence. Per Bjurström's catalogue is, in effect, a concise history of five centuries of drawing in France that can be studied with enjoyment and profit even by those who cannot get to see the show. Not only are the brief introductions to the 16 periods into which the show is divided a model of judicious concision, but they allow him to illustrate drawings from other sources that fill in certain gaps in the Stockholm collections.

"Drawing in France" is not, of course, the same thing as "French drawing." The distinction makes it possible for the show to include a drawing that some scholars now attribute to Leonardo da Vinci, together with strong examples of the work of Rosso Fiorentino, Francesco Primaticcio and Niccolò dell'Abate, all active in Fontainebleau in the first half of the 16th century. And if some of the French drawings in the show were not made in France, few visitors will complain of a violation that allows them to see the noble drawing for a promised "Rape of Europa" that Poussin produced in Rome in 1649. Nor should we pass up the chance of seeing two drawings of Roman townscape by Jacques-Louis David and a sheet of North African sketches by Eugene Delacroix.

We have only to look at the magnificent drawing of a rooster by François Boucher in the present



Show includes this portrait by François Quesnel.

gather with (among much else) the noble study of trees by Cézanne that brings the exhibition to a close. As a realist, Bjurström believes that certain gaps can now never be filled. A great portrait drawing by Ingres or a major Senart would call either for a supergenerous donor or a more enlightened governmental policy. But the present show, like the collection itself, is shaped by a superior intelligence. Per Bjurström's catalogue is, in effect, a concise history of five centuries of drawing in France that can be studied with enjoyment and profit even by those who cannot get to see the show.

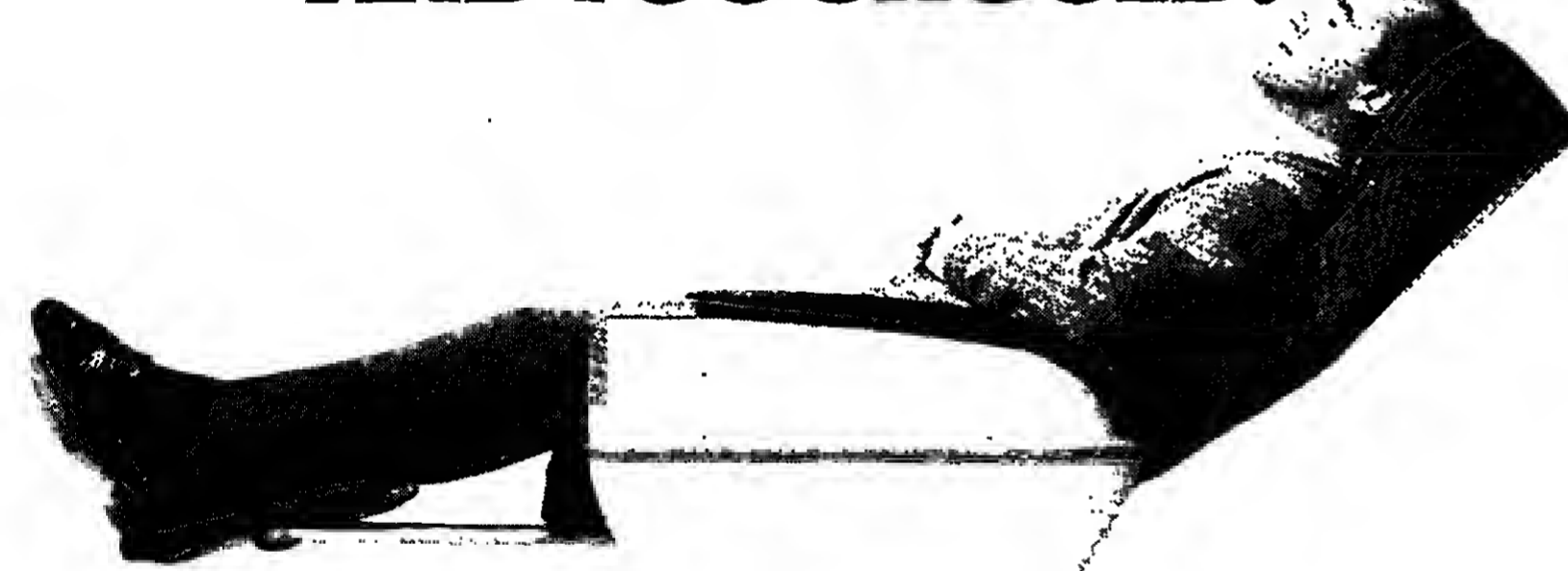
Yet it is, in the end, a composite portrait of France that this exhibition sets before us. There is the grand, searching head of a bull by Edmé Bouchardon that makes us understand why his drawings were sold after his death at prices that equaled their weight in gold. There is the high wind of fantasy that blows through the drawing by Victor Hugo of a medieval fortress perched on a rock. There is the laconic acceptance of irreversible misfortune that we find in David's "Death of Damierré." (Damierré is shown on the battlefield, nursing what was left of his right leg after most of it had been blown off by a cannonball.) At a far extreme from the "Death of Damierré" there is the look of ecstasy on the face of the village imkeeper in Dammer's "Fine Bouffelle" as he comes up from the cellar with two great bottles of wine.

As for the art and unselfish view of human entanglements that is a perennial French characteristic, it is present to the full in a drawing of a mismatched pair by Jean-Baptiste Pierre, who in 1770 succeeded Boucher as first painter to the king. Called simply "Marriage," it is the very image of French disbelief in the institution in question.

A show of great fascination, therefore, Tessin would be delighted with it.

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EXPECT MORE FROM PAN AM.

The Monitor Seeks Listeners

By Matthew L. Wald New York Times Service

BOSTON — The Christian Science Monitor, a 79-year-old newspaper with a distinctly contemplative approach to international affairs and a perennially unfavorable balance sheet, began short-wave radio broadcasts to three continents last month, part of a major shift in strategy by the church.

The Christian Science Monitor World Service, broadcast from Maine to blanket an area from London to Daker to New Delhi, joins syndicated radio and television news programs that already reach a far wider audience than the 170,000 people who buy The Monitor, a nonreligious newspaper published for a religious purpose.

The new ventures are described by officials of the Christian Science Publishing Society as essential to communicate in a changing world. Top editors and officials of the publishing society, however, insist that the paper's future is secure despite large deficits.

The subscription price for The Monitor does not cover costs. After adding in the relatively small advertising revenue, the \$16 million deficit for the year ended last April 30 was nearly 30 percent of the church's budget.

The paper was created in 1908 on instructions of Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science. Eddy "was concerned that Christian Scientists have a broad enough view," Hoagland said. "People who lead disciplined, orderly lives might turn inward."

On the next-to-last page each day the newspaper carries a 750-word article amounting to a Christian Science sermon, but the rest of its columns are filled with news reports that might appear in other newspapers.

The balance is a bit different, however. "We don't believe it is accurate journalism to shower readers with a daily worry list," The Monitor said in an article celebrating its 75th birthday.

can only be described by that old-fashioned word "lovingkindness," it said. "We need even more to report this news."

The paper's coverage leans heavily toward international news. There are 12 foreign bureaus, more than all but a handful of U.S. news organizations have.

A decade ago, with the paper's foreign reporters being widely used as part-time correspondents by broadcast networks, The Monitor went into the act itself, with a news service for commercial radio stations. Three years ago it replaced that with "MonitorRadio Weekend Edition," a one-hour weekly program on the American Public Radio network, now on nearly 200 stations. Then in 1985, it added a

daily half-hour program, now on nearly 100 stations.

The radio programs are closer to National Public Radio's "All Things Considered" than to commercial broadcasts: deeper, slower-paced, venturing well off the beach-coast path.

Since last year the organization has also produced "The Christian Science Monitor Reports" as a weekly commercial television program, syndicated to 90 stations.

Last year the church spent \$7.5 million to buy a UHF television station here, which carries "Monitor Reports" along with standard commercial fare. Soon the organization will begin shortwave broadcasts to South America, Canada and the Pacific.

DOONESBURY



Vertical sidebar on the right edge of the page containing various financial and market data, including 'DGB INTERNATIONAL', 'Bargain Blue O', 'The Outlook for', 'INTERNATIONAL', 'Current', 'Dollar Values', 'Interest', and 'Money Rates'.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page: 'هكذا من الشعر'.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1987

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Bargain Blue Chips Improve The Outlook for Frankfurt

By FERDINAND PROTZMAN

FRANKFURT — Cautious optimism is returning to the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. After a dismal first-quarter performance, equities analysts expect volume and prices to reach a mild crescendo in the coming three months as bargain-hunting foreign investors buy relatively undervalued West German blue chip stocks.

And many say the dollar's recent relative stability has prepared the ground for share gains.

A trading rally ended the plunge, but the market is still being influenced primarily by foreign investors, experts said.

Massive purchases of West German shares by foreign investors, particularly from the United States, Switzerland and Britain, drove share prices on the Frankfurt bourse to record highs in 1985 and 1986.

The Deutsche mark's strength against the dollar has limited the role of U.S. investors, said brokers and analysts.

THE CURRENT "trading rally looks healthy, but is nothing more than a trading rally," said Michael Zapf, managing director of the West German subsidiary of the Bank in Liechtenstein.

Walter Seipp, the managing board chairman of Commerzbank AG, also considers West German stocks to be undervalued.

There was general agreement among experts on where those gains might come. Most analysts favored selected consumer-

See STOCKS, Page 15

Thiokol to Be Paid More for Boosters Critics Say Firm Could Profit From Shuttle Disaster

By David E. Sanger

NEW YORK — A plan by the U.S. space agency to increase greatly the amount it pays Morton Thiokol Inc. to build the space shuttle's booster rockets has prompted sharp criticism in Congress and from rival rocket manufacturers.

Many say the underlying issue is whether Thiokol will ultimately profit from the redesign of the boosters, the flaws of which caused the Challenger disaster.

The \$1.8 billion in revenues that Thiokol would receive under a contract extension represents more than the company has derived from the shuttle project since it began in 1974.

Although Thiokol has been widely criticized in two separate accident investigations, it has emerged in strong financial shape. Its stock is trading near a high since the accident.

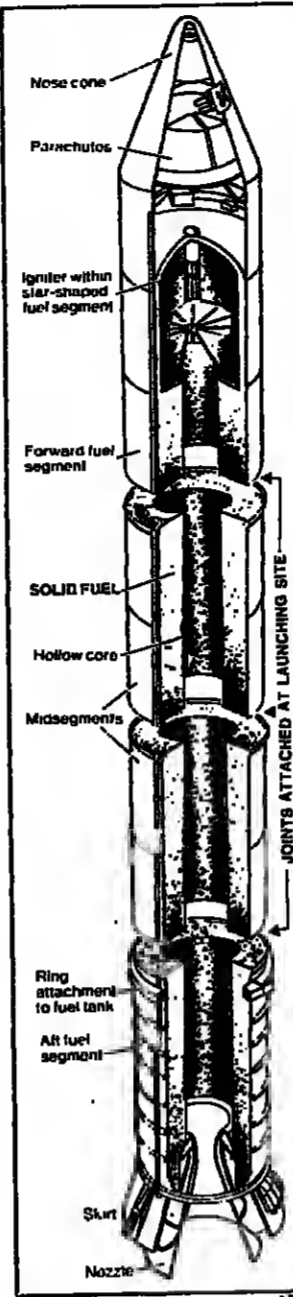
The contract extension from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration appears to mark both a major signal of support for Thiokol and a sign of the government's continued dependence on the company as the sole supplier of space shuttle booster rockets.

Thiokol is to receive nearly 40 percent more for the boosters, now undergoing modification, than it did before the accident 15 months ago.

It will also remain the only manufacturer of the shuttle's rockets through at least 1994, despite congressional demands last year that other rocket makers be given part of the contract for reasons of safety and cost.

Congressional critics say that the value of the extension of Thiokol's contract dwarfs the \$10 million penalty that the company paid after a presidential commission found that its executives had ignored extensive evidence of an impending disaster.

In addition, Thiokol's competitors charge that NASA will be paying far too much for the rockets, even taking into account the cost of fixing the flaws in the rockets' safety seals that caused the Challenger accident.



Thomas Russell, the company's vice president of corporate development. The repaired booster, he said, is complex and expensive.

Some lawmakers say that the company has escaped with only token penalties for its role in the accident, in which seven persons were killed.

"It's outrageous," said Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a Democrat of New Jersey. Last year, he pushed through an amendment to a bill that would have required NASA to obtain a second source for boosters.

The only thing that would make sense would be to strip Thiokol of its contract as soon as it was possible," Mr. Torricelli said. "The message other government contractors will get from this is that negligence pays."

Another member of the House subcommittee on space science and applications, Representative James H. Scheuer, a Democrat of New York, said: "I find it the supreme irony that the company which, to large measure, is responsible for the Challenger disaster, will ultimately profit from the very activities that resulted in the deaths of seven astronauts, cost this nation untold millions of dollars and effectively terminated our space program for at least two years."

In recent interviews, NASA officials defended their decision. None of the other rocket makers vying for the contract, they said, would be able to produce the boosters until the early 1990s.

Thiokol's competitors agreed, but executives at two of the companies charged that the delay was the NASA's fault because it had resisted efforts to involve other manufacturers in the redesign.

Meanwhile, Thiokol and its competitors are being urged to submit plans for a next-generation booster that would test, be used in 1994.

Thiokol denies that it is profiting from the disaster. "They are giving us more money because we are doing more work," said

price of a set of two boosters before the accident was about \$18 million; the price from the resumption of flights next year through 1994 is projected at \$25 million.

Talks in Japan Show Depth Of Trade Disaccord With U.S.

U.S. Envoy Pessimistic On Foodstuffs



Thomas S. Foley

Congressman Predicts Tough Bill in House

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON Post Service OISO, Japan — Japanese officials, already upset by new U.S. tariffs on Japanese goods, have been shocked by a U.S. congressional leader's prediction that the House of Representatives would mandate punitive action against Japan and other countries with large trade surpluses.

The House majority leader, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, made the prediction Sunday night in Oiso, where he was attending a conference on economic issues.

President Ronald Reagan imposed stiff tariffs Friday on Japanese computers, power tools and color televisions in response to alleged "dumping" of semiconductors by Japanese companies at prices below fair market value.

An amendment to a trade bill by Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, would require import restrictions against any country found by the U.S. International Trade Commission to have gained an "excessive surplus" through unfair trade practices, if the surplus was not reduced within a specified period.

Mr. Foley said he opposed the Gephardt amendment himself. But he said the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, had told colleagues that despite his own opposition to the

See HOUSE, page 11



Richard E. Lyng

Although Japan appeared to be taking a defensive stance on agriculture, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari hinted that Tokyo was seeking solutions to other trade irritants with the United States.

Mr. Kuranari was quoted as saying that Japan hopes to resolve the issue of participation by foreign companies in the Kansai airport project near Osaka.

Mr. Kato also said that Japan could not remove quotas on 12 minor food products such as tomato paste and cheeses. The United States has filed a complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade demanding that quotas on the 12 food items be scrapped.

Mr. Yentzer urged Japan to at least consider opening negotiations on rice during a round of talks on agriculture policies now under way within GATT. But Mr. Kato said only that Japan would explain its rice policy at the global trade talks.

Dispute Masks Upturn in U.S. Chip Industry

By Donna K.H. Walters

WASHINGTON — Joseph Parkinson is a stubborn man. His Idaho company is among the few remaining American makers of the computer chip that is at the heart of the U.S. trade dispute with Japan.

As prices sank for these semiconductors, known as D-RAM, or dynamic random-access memory chips, many U.S. manufacturers

fled the D-RAM industry, a strategic segment of an industry deemed vital to the U.S. economy.

Mr. Parkinson said, his company could return to profitability in six months and other American companies will return to the D-RAM market.

But in fact, some American companies say, U.S. semiconductor makers such as Micron Technology may draw most of their strength

enforce the 1986 anti-dumping agreement on semiconductors.

If the trade sanctions work, Mr. Parkinson said, his company could return to profitability in six months and other American companies will return to the D-RAM market.

But in fact, some American companies say, U.S. semiconductor makers such as Micron Technology may draw most of their strength

See UPTURN, Page 11

Ways and Wiles of Wall Street's Drug Subculture

By Peter Kerr

NEW YORK — The Wall Street drug dealer looked like many successful young female executives. Stylishly dressed and wearing designer sunglasses, she sat in her 1983 Chevrolet Camaro in a no-parking zone across the street from the Marine Midland Bank branch on lower Broadway.

The customer in the passenger seat looked like a successful young businessman. But as the dealer slipped him a seal-sealed plastic envelope of cocaine and he passed her cash, the transaction was being watched by U.S. drug agents in a nearby building.

"It is like a small town there — it is as if you could run into anyone you know at any minute," the agent of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration said. "They are very discreet about it. You don't just blantly snort cocaine."

The 30-year-old agent and a 27-year-old female colleague discussed their experiences and perceptions of the widespread use of cocaine in the financial community. They spoke — with the understanding that their names not be used and that they not discuss specifics — after federal authorities disclosed an undercover operation on Wall Street that led to the arrests of 17 employees of financial firms.

Both agents said cocaine was accepted as a part of life by people who were viewed as some of the financial world's most successful citizens. They said they believed cocaine was used or accepted by 90 percent of the people they met in the financial community.

The male agent recalled a dealer telling agents in a bar that he wanted to "diversify" and if they had legitimate business propositions involving real estate he might be interested in making an investment.

The female agent said that at one brokerage firm the question that gave her entry to the world of drugs was, "Do you party?" When she answered yes, other women began turning to her and tapping their noses, an invitation to join them in snorting cocaine.

The male agent recalled that he and his partner, wearing trench coats and carrying briefcases, would stand at a corner in Battery Park or at other locations in the financial district and watch workers buy marijuana, cocaine and crack, a particularly potent form of cocaine.

The agent said, "People just come up to you there and say, 'Can I help you? I can get you anything you want.'"

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Cross Rates, Currency per U.S.\$, and various international rates for April 17/20.

Table with columns for Other Dollar Values, Currency per U.S.\$, and various international rates for April 17/20.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and U.S. Money Market Funds for April 16 and April 20.

Gold

Table with columns for Gold prices in various locations like London, Zurich, and Hong Kong for April 16/20.

The Expensive Birth of a Product

From Cars to Space Shuttles, Development Costs Skyrocket

LONDON — In 1903 it cost 12 men \$28,000 to form the Ford Motor Co. and pioneer the mass-produced car.

Today, it costs Ford well over \$1 billion to bring a new model to the market.

Modern companies face huge research and development costs in launching products, from cars to drugs to space shuttles. And as the advance of technology has accelerated, the costs and risks are so great that mergers and collaboration across national frontiers may be the only way to bear them.

Car assembly lines using robotics have come a long way since Henry Ford introduced his Model T. Britain's Jaguar PLC, for instance, spent seven years and \$200 million (\$320 million) on its latest range of luxury cars while BMW of West Germany spent eight years and about 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.1 billion) remodeling its 7-series.

Microelectronics are now a standard feature in most top-quality cars. New engineering standards, such as anti-lock brake systems, have added to development costs over the years.

A Jaguar spokesman said: "We are trying to follow the example set by Mercedes, plowing 10 percent of sales revenue each year back into new facilities and advanced technology."

Philips, the Dutch electronics giant, pioneered research on the pre-recorded cassette more than 20 years ago and, more recently, the compact disc. Sales last year, at \$5 billion (€2.75 billion), were more than 600 percent higher than 20 years ago. Research costs were also bigger, but almost unchanged in terms of turnover: 7.3 percent of sales in 1986, 6.5 percent in 1965.

The company figures it spends about \$45 million a week on research and has said it European electronics companies must pool knowledge if they are to survive.

Lucas Industries, a British car component supplier, spent \$90 million last year on research and development, compared with £26 million a decade ago. The 1986 research and development expenditure represents 6 percent of turnover.

Lucas, more than a century old and known particularly for car hubs, now supplies far more sophisticated products, such as microprocessors.

See RESEARCH, page 11

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, price, and change.

Market Sales table showing volume and value for various market segments.

NYSE Index table showing high, low, close, and change for various indices.

Monday's NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table listing stock symbols and their closing prices.

NASDAQ Index table showing index values and percentage changes.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top trading stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing bond index values.

NYSE Diary table showing daily trading statistics.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell volumes.

Dow Jones Averages table showing major market averages.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing S&P index values.

NASDAQ Diary table listing NASDAQ trading activity.

AMEX Stock Index table showing AMEX index values.

Large table of stock prices and changes, including 17 Month High/Low and Div. Yld. P.F. columns.

N.Y. Stocks Slip After Holiday

United Press International report on NYSE trading, mentioning the Dow Jones average and market sentiment.

Seat Sold for Record \$850,000

The Associated Press report on a record-breaking seat sale, mentioning the buyer's identity and the price.

Table of stock prices and changes, including 12 Month High/Low and Div. Yld. P.F. columns.

Table of stock prices and changes, including 12 Month High/Low and Div. Yld. P.F. columns.

Table of stock prices and changes, including 12 Month High/Low and Div. Yld. P.F. columns.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 17 April 1987

Extensive table of international fund quotations, including fund names, prices, and performance metrics.

Vertical advertisement for U.S. Futures, L.S. Futures, and U.S. Treasuries.

هكنا من الاجل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Dome Sale Stirs Resentment Over U.S. Control

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service
TORONTO — A political storm has developed over the proposed takeover of debt-ridden Dome Petroleum Ltd. by Amoco Corp., which would increase the dominance of American companies in the Canadian oil and gas industry.

Referring to the estimated \$2 billion in tax concessions and incentive payments that Dome has received from the government in recent years, he called the deal "a kick in the face" for taxpayers.

As well as Dome's shareholders and creditors. The government has said it would not block a foreign takeover of any Canadian energy company in a financial crisis.

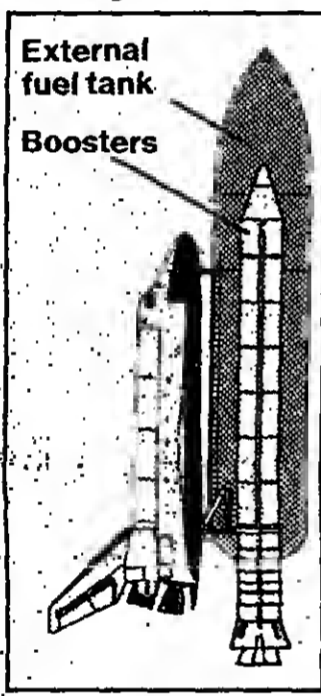
Schlumberger Net Slumped by 96.6% in Quarter

NEW YORK — Schlumberger Ltd., the world's largest oil field services company, said Monday that its first-quarter net profit fell by 96.6 percent to \$4.99 million, or two cents a share, from \$148.2 million, or 51 cents a share, a year earlier.

Chase Manhattan Hurt by Nonaccruing Loans
Chase Manhattan Corp., the third-largest U.S. bank group, said Monday that net profit in the first quarter fell to \$104.1 million, or \$1.12 a share, from \$143.7 million, or \$1.63, a year earlier.

THIOKOL: Critics Say Booster Maker Could Profit From Shuttle Disaster

(Continued from first finance page)
than Congress may be willing to pay.
Top officials of NASA also rejected the contention that a \$1.8-billion contract extension is tantamount to a reward for Thiokol.



"They were conditions that were designed to inhibit competition," Samuel Mabry, the director of federal affairs for Hercules, said in a recent interview.

pass. Seven days after the agency announced, on Jan. 21, 1986, that it intended to establish a second source, the Challenger exploded in the Florida sky.

million in redesign work needed to get the shuttle flying again.
But the company will profit from building the more expensive rockets that emerge from that redesign.

If found guilty of fraud, the company could be barred from acting as a government supplier, though almost no one views that as likely.
Among the most controversial aspects of NASA's purchasing plan is to retain Thiokol as the sole source.

"They were conditions that were designed to inhibit competition," Samuel Mabry, the director of federal affairs for Hercules, said in a recent interview. The GAO agreed in its August review.
The NASA plan never came to

in financial terms, the accident appears to have cost Thiokol relatively little. The company agreed in February to give up \$10 million in profits under an agreement to which it admitted no guilt and agreed to take no profit on the \$409

UPTURN: Dispute Masks Gains

(Continued from first finance page)
from something far more fundamental and far less publicized than the tariffs announced Friday: a turnaround that already has begun to take shape in the computer and semiconductor industries.

the market for memory chips from an agreement with Toshiba Corp. of Japan.
Just last week, another of the biggest American chip makers, Texas Instruments Inc., reported that its semiconductor division also had returned to profitability in the first three months of this year after losses throughout 1986.

The gain can be attributed in part to a moderate rise in chip prices as a result of the trade agreement. In the United States, prices for Japanese-made chips have been determined by fair-market values set by the Commerce Department and dumping there has been halted.

But industry executives lay much of the blame for the last downturn, which lasted longer and cut deeper than previous low cycles, on unfair competition from the Japanese. They cited predatory pricing and artificial barriers to Japan's robust market for chips.

RESEARCH: Costs Skyrocketing

(Continued from first finance page)
croprocessor systems for engine management, a spokesman said.
Costs in the war of the skies are also hefty. The world's top three aircraft makers are spending billions of dollars in the race to develop a new generation of long-range airliners seating about 300 people.

British Aerospace spent \$430 million for research and development last year, compared with turnover of \$3 billion.
The British and West German governments have been asked to

Japanese Firms Plan to Export More, Poll Says

(The Associated Press)
TOKYO — More than half of the major Japanese export-related companies surveyed about effects of the yen's rise said they plan to maintain or increase their exports, the Economic Planning Agency said Monday.

HOUSE: Tough Bill Seen

(Continued from first finance page)
Gephardt proposal, if the Democratic majority supports it, he will back it without reservation in an eventual House-Senate conference.
Senator John D. Rockefeller 4th, Democrat of West Virginia, said at the conference that the mood in the Senate was drifting toward legislation likely to include language similar to the Gephardt amendment.

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In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 21 April, 1987 to 21 October, 1987 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 7 7/8% per annum.

ACCOR
1986 PROFITS UP 30%
The Board of Directors of ACCOR, meeting on April 10, 1987, closed the accounts for the 1986 fiscal year.
The Group's share of after-tax consolidated net income amounted to F.Fr. 235.6 million. Excluding exceptional items, net earnings for the year were F.Fr. 231.5 million against F.Fr. 178.2 million in 1985, an increase of 29.9%.

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SWISS BANK CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED
S.G. WAERBURG SECURITIES

U.S. Futures

Table of U.S. Futures prices including Grains, Soybean Meal, Live Stock, and Cattle.

Food

Table of Food futures prices including Coffee, Cocoa, and Orange Juice.

Metals

Table of Metals futures prices including Copper, Aluminum, and Platinum.

Municipal Bonds

Table of Municipal Bonds prices for various cities and states.

Stocks

Table of Stock prices for various companies and indices.

WEEK: European Unions Fight GM's Plan to Take Back 'Sacred Saturday'

(Continued from Page 1) 5 percent fewer workers. The two plants now employ 11,500 people. Though the union has not officially responded, GM's proposal has not been greeted warmly. "They are attacking some basic union principles," said Robert Voorhamme, a staffer with the Belgian Metalworkers Federation in Brussels. "The workers' social life is not adaptable to work on Saturday. They are members of clubs and sports teams, and this is the day for them to spend with their families." European unions have accepted weekend work in certain industries that for technical or social reasons require continuous operations, such as steelmaking, chemicals, hospitals and telecommunications. "But there's no technical reason for Saturday work in the auto industry," said Bert Tieren, secretary-general of the European Metalworkers Federation in Brussels. "It's purely an economic reason, and unions throughout Europe are completely opposed." In Geneva, the International Metalworkers Federation, alarmed about GM's plan, in January called together unions representing workers at GM plants throughout Europe. A fiery statement issued after the meeting claimed that GM's proposal, if applied company-wide, would increase automaking capacity and jeopardize "up to one-third of the current 100,000 GM jobs in Europe." "They will pick us off one by one," Richard Heller, head of a GM local of the German metalworkers union, IG Metall, said at the time. "They are starting with the Belgians, but afterwards it could be Great Britain or Germany."



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Soviet to Attend ADB Meeting. Agency From Press TOKYO — The Soviet Union will take part as an observer in the Asian Development Bank's annual meeting that opens in Osaka next week, Japanese Finance Ministry sources said on Monday.

Texas Air to Take Stake In Bar Harbor Airlines. The Associated Press HOUSTON — Texas Air Corp. has agreed to acquire 50 percent of Bar Harbor Airlines and arrange for the sale of Provincetown-Boston Airline to Bar Harbor, it said.

U.K. Said to Field A Synthetic Virus In War on AIDS. LONDON — British scientists have produced a synthetic virus that they believe may help accelerate the search for a cure for AIDS. The Sunday Times reported.

DM Futures Options. W. Corbett (New York) DM futures options prices.

Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Fund. A: U.S. DOLLAR "CASH" \$0.29, B: U.S. DOLLAR "CASH" \$0.29, C: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.25, D: MULTICURRENCY BONDS \$1.21, E: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, F: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, G: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, H: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, I: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, J: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, K: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, L: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, M: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, N: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, O: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, P: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, Q: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, R: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, S: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, T: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, U: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, V: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, W: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, X: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, Y: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21, Z: DOLLAR BONDS \$1.21.

Attention U.S. Investors! Stateside Investing in Europe!

Advertisement for Stateside Investing in Europe, featuring a large graphic and text about investment opportunities.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options prices for various currencies.

Asian Commodities

Table of Asian Commodities prices including Singapore Gold Futures and Kuala Lumpur Rubber.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices for various maturities.

Financial

Table of Financial data including US T. Bills, Treasury Bonds, and Treasury Notes.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes prices for various commodities.

Market Guide

Table of Market Guide information including market hours and indices.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices for various raw materials.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM Futures Options prices for various currencies.

Business Lists from Yellow Pages in USA

Text providing information about business lists from yellow pages in the USA.

Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Fund

Text describing the Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Fund and its investment strategy.

To Our Readers

Text addressing readers about S & P 100 index option prices and other market information.

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World

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Text describing the UNIVERS BONDS investment fund and its performance.

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Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low, Div. Yld. PE, S&P 100 High Low, Close, Chg. Ch. %

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AMEX High-Lows

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low, Div. Yld. PE, S&P 100 High Low, Close, Chg. Ch. %

NEW HIGHS

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low, Div. Yld. PE, S&P 100 High Low, Close, Chg. Ch. %

(Continued on next page)

Advertisement for Marriott Hotels featuring a coupon for a free week at a Marriott Hotel. Includes text: 'Your chance to win 7 free nights at a Marriott Hotel' and 'Subscribe to the International Herald Tribune and win one week free at the Marriott Hotel...'.

Advertisement for 'An Invitation to Oxford' featuring a large image of a castle and text: 'The International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica present a special conference on The International Business Outlook University College, Oxford, September 16-19, 1987.'

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page with text: 'Edges', 'Charges', 'Monday's OTC Prices'.

شركات التمويل

Dollar Edges Lower in Light Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK — With European markets closed for the long Easter weekend, the dollar took its cue on Monday from a sharp rise in prices for metals and plunging bond prices, finishing lower in light trading.
In New York, the dollar closed at 1.8109 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8109 on Thursday, at 142.15 yen, down from 143.00, and at 6.0215 French francs, unchanged.
It was also lower against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6345, against \$1.6315 on Thursday.
All major bullion markets were closed on Friday. European bullion and treasury markets remained closed Monday, and only U.S. and Japanese currency markets were open.
New York dealers said the dollar took a negative tone on Monday from a syndicated column reporting that the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, was vir-

Baker Asserts 'Fundamentals' Support Dollar

WASHINGTON — James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, said Monday that international action and economic fundamentals would prevent the dollar from sliding even if speculators tried to drive it down.
Mr. Baker, appearing on a televised morning news program, also said he hoped that a recent rise in interest rates was only a "temporary blip" and that they would go back down if the dollar could be prevented from sliding, he said.
The currency markets or the foreign exchange markets generally speaking react to the underlying economic fundamentals. Ultimately they'll get back to the fundamentals.

Firms Seek to Bar Fannie Mae From New Market

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Five of the largest U.S. investment banking firms have joined forces to try to persuade the government to bar the Federal National Mortgage Association from the newest and one of the most lucrative mortgage underwriting markets.
The banking firms have asked the Department of Housing and Urban Development to reject a petition by the association to issue Remies, or real estate mortgage investment conduits.
The five argue that Fannie Mae, as the association is known, has a price advantage and would crowd out the private sector.
Remies are securities backed by

the largest trade association, able to underwrite Remies, but it can say it will make our job much more difficult because it is the most flexible and efficient mortgage instrument now in existence.
But the thrift industry's other major trade group, the National Association of Savings Institutions and a number of smaller and medium-size thrift institutions support it.
Thomas G. Varnanian, a Washington attorney retained by the investment bankers to lead their lobbying, said: "We see no reason why Fannie should enter this new market before the private sector has had a chance to show whether it can effectively perform the service."
David O. Maxwell, chairman of Fannie Mae, said, "I'm not going to say we will fold our tent if we aren't

China Charges U.S. Delays Technology Sales

BEIJING — China accused the United States on Monday of delaying approvals for high technology sales to Beijing and said Washington was missing out on export opportunities.
An editorial in the official Beijing Review magazine said the United States had approved only 60 percent of the technology exports China applied for last year and had kept unwarranted restrictions on transfers of technology.
It said the restrictions should have been lifted after the United States moved China into a less restricted category for sensitive technology items in 1983.
The editorial appeared on the eve of a visit by the U.S. commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, who will co-chair the fifth session of a joint commission on commerce and trade to review trade relations between the two countries.
Mr. Baldrige said in December 1985 that the United States would speed up approval of technology exports to China, with 27 product categories included on the quick approval list, up from seven.

STOCKS: German Bargains

German chemical stocks are so underpriced that it can't continue forever. Mr. Abbink said. "They have underperformed the market for the past four years. There comes a time when people will begin to realize that Bayer, Hoechst and BASF are very good companies, and a real target for bargain hunters."
The Beijing Review editorial said the United States sometimes approved technology sales after it found that other countries were selling the same items to China, or delayed approval until the products that China finally received had become relatively backward.
Such practices, the editorial said, rendered almost meaningless the United States' relaxation of control over technology exports.
The U.S. Embassy in Beijing declined immediate comment on the editorial.

French Work to Raise Americans' Stake in Privatizations

NEW YORK — French financial officials are wooing American investors for next month's privatization of Compagnie Générale d'Electricité.
Not that the French need more investors. Two previous privatization offerings were oversubscribed. But officials, citing Securities and Exchange Commission rules, said American participation was less than expected.
"We were a little disappointed with the initial American investment," a French Finance Ministry adviser, Jean-Marie Messier, said at a news conference in New York.
France has hired the investment firm Morgan Stanley & Co. to smooth the way for the sale of CGE, which is estimated to be worth \$1.4 billion after its purchase of ITT's European subsidiaries last year.
The French government hopes to denationalize 65 companies, worth \$50 billion. "These issues are hot," said Andrew Clearfield, assistant vice president with College Retirement Equities Fund, which invested in two earlier offerings: Compagnie Financière de Paris and Compagnie Saint-Gobain.
Saint-Gobain stock has jumped 45 percent from its initial purchase price and Paribas shares have climbed 28 percent.
In each, 15 percent of the stock was reserved for foreigners. Americans, however, lagged behind Europeans and Japanese, bought less than 1 percent of Saint-Gobain and Paribas. Mr. Messier blamed SEC rules.
An SEC spokesman said the standard review period for registration of new issues was 30 days, but a financial strategist at the brokerage Merrill Lynch said filings prepa-

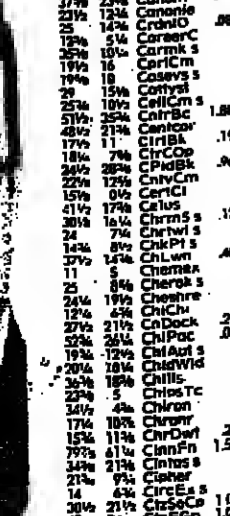
Merrill Lynch Unit Gets Financing for Takeover

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch Capital Partners Inc. has arranged \$3.4 billion of financing in its \$4.2 billion bid for Borg-Warner Corp. Bankers Trust Co., Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and First National Bank of Chicago agreed to provide \$1.5 billion and syndicate the rest, a spokesman for Merrill Lynch said Sunday.

Monday's OTC Prices					
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press					
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in 100's	Net Chg.
24 1/2	18 1/4	ASC	1.37	207	+14
22 3/4	17 1/4	ASC	1.37	207	+14
22 1/2	16 1/4	ASC	1.37	207	+14
22 1/2	16 1/4	ASC	1.37	207	+14
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in 100's	Net Chg.
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22 1/2	16 1/4	ASC	1.37	207	+14

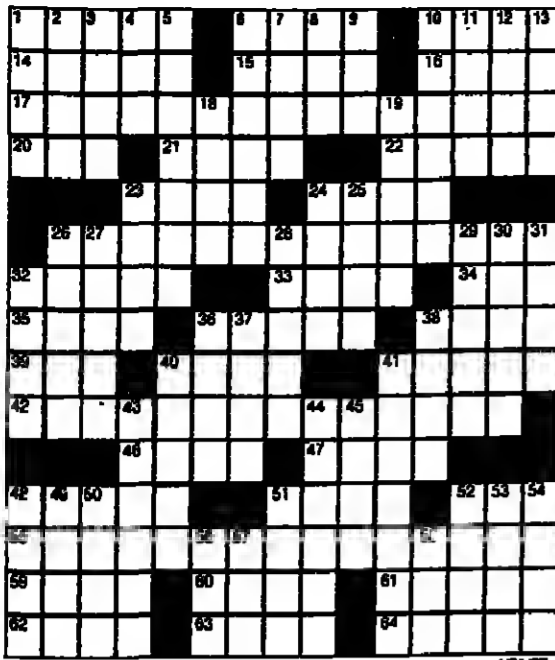


San Miguel Corp. Says Net Rose 200% to \$54 Million in Year

MANILA — San Miguel Corp., the food and beverage conglomerate that is the largest Philippine company, posted net income of 1.1 billion pesos (\$54 million) last year, a 204 percent gain from 1985, according to a financial statement released Monday.
Net earnings totaled 364.5 million pesos in 1985. Net sales rose 11 percent in 1986, to 12.2 billion pesos from 10.99 billion, while earnings per share tripled, to 9.14 pesos from 3 pesos.
The government of President Corason C. Aquino sequestered 51 percent of San Miguel's shares after Mrs. Aquino came to power last year, arguing that the stock had been bought with wrungly obtained wealth.

Japan Says Ship Orders Fall 33% And Are Below Critical Level

TOKYO — Japanese shipbuilders received export orders of 1.94 million gross tons in the year ended March 31, down 33 percent from fiscal 1985-86 and the lowest level since 1960, the Japan Ship Exporters Association said Monday.
The association said that the total backlog of ship export orders totaled 3.93 million tons, below what Japanese shipbuilders described as the "critical" level of 4 million tons.



ACROSS 1 Rustlers' chasers 6 Black in Brest 14 Encyclopedia 16 Watters or Aykan 17 Customs agents in Beijing? 20 —Tiki 21 Lemminglike rodent 22 Surge 23 Craze 24 Tensed 26 Shoe worn in Aberdeen? 28 Awake 33 Homophone for 38 Down 34 Response, in short 35 Concerning 38 Factory 39 Leave out 39 —tai, rum drink 40 Penn of films 41 Critical 42 Mohammedan warrior? 46 Chaplet 47 Summer 48 Luigi's love 51 Third man 52 Keen 53 Kiln 55 Rock group in Sasebo? 59 Sci. course 60 Bitter 61 Follow a Child direction 62 Judge 63 Spandau diarist DOWN 1 Measure of trouble? 2 Roman emperor 3 Tibia 4 E.M.K. is one 5 Lift 6 Dark, metallic alloy 7 Erstwhile 8 —bin ein 9 Berliner 9 "Norman" Field film 10 Feel fondness for 11 Olive for Ovid 12 Sportscaster Albert 13 Celt 18 Ellerbe's "And Goes" 19 Rustic 23 Rambler 24 After that 25 Help a hood 26 Underwater detector 27 Feudal assembly 28 Sail briskly 29 Range 30 Elements 31 Royal Italian name 32 Narrow cleft 36 Ring 37 "Lovers'" 38 Operatic baron 40 Chased woman 41 Eternal 43 White ester 44 Caught 45 Parasitic perception 48 Discardant 49 —War (great race 50 October's gem 51 Aviating prefix 52 Hint for a hawkshaw 53 Plexus 54 Flemish 55 Sixth sense, for short 57 Earth's star 58 Faucet

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maltese.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WANNA LISTEN TO MY NEW WHISTLE THAT ONLY DOGS CAN HEAR?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. HAWTE, YUTIN, PENGOS, SMURTI. Answer: HAWTE: HAWK, WALTER, TACIT, HATE. YUTIN: YUCK, TUNIC, NYLON, INUIT. PENGOS: GOSPEL, SONNET, TOPSAIL, PENNEL. SMURTI: TRUMPET, SUIPER, TIRAMISU, TURMERIC.

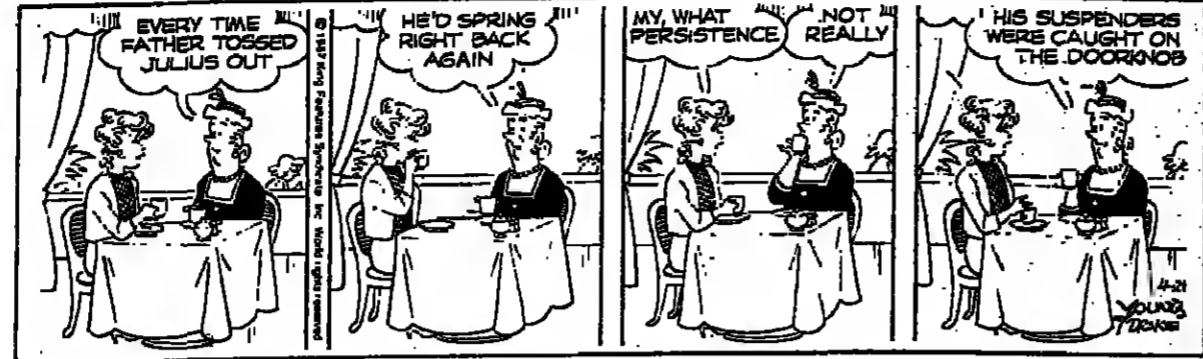
WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, high, low, and weather conditions.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



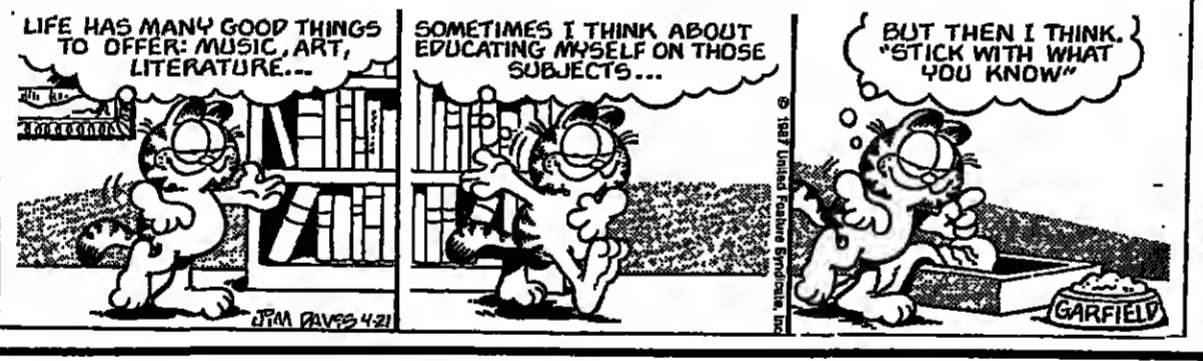
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

RUNAWAY. By Lucy Irvine. 258 pages. \$18.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

BEFORE Lucy Irvine was a castaway she was a runaway. In 1984, in a book called "Castaway," Irvine told how three years earlier she had answered an advertisement by a man seeking a "wife" to live with him for a year on a desert island; the story of the year made for an exceptionally candid and interesting book, and raised questions in many readers' minds about how this smart, attractive young Englishwoman had come to embark on such an unlikely adventure. Now, in "Runaway," Irvine attempts with considerable success to provide an answer.

Although "Runaway" is a thoughtful and provocative book, it is quite a different story from "Castaway." That book offered both the mystery and allure of the universal desert-island fantasy, and the dramatic tension involving Irvine's feelings, sexual and otherwise, toward her "husband." By contrast, "Runaway" has no such tidy setting or plot; it is an account of how a bright woman entered the world with boldness and excitement at a very early age, was shocked into near-paralysis by a terrible event and gradually discovered what she wanted most from life.

Irvine was 12 when she first ran away from the house near London where she lived with her parents, her older sister and her younger brother. Her mother and father were drifting apart, but unhappiness over their collapsing marriage seems not to have been the main reason for her wanderlust; she just wanted to get going, to be on her own, to see the world.

It is a painful but ultimately rewarding story and Irvine spares no one, least of all herself. What makes the book of interest is Irvine's candid account to explore, to go on, over life's hard truths. It also helps that she writes well and has a lively sense of humor.

her parents, her older sister and her younger brother. Her mother and father were drifting apart, but unhappiness over their collapsing marriage seems not to have been the main reason for her wanderlust; she just wanted to get going, to be on her own, to see the world. "I was 16 when, in 1972, I intended to start road in the spring of 1972. I intended to start road by crossing the Channel and then go in whatever direction offered itself with the first ride." The direction she followed took her to Greece. Hitchhiking alone, she was picked up and raped by an older man from his car. He escape him only by hurrying herself from the car as she slowed for a curve. Her response was denial: "I could not live with the memory of the rape, so, consciously or otherwise, I decided to live without it. It had not happened, it did not exist." But that was easier said than done. Back in England, trying to be "normal" Irvine could not cope and soon was in and out of mental hospitals.

It is a painful but ultimately rewarding story and Irvine spares no one, least of all herself. What makes the book of interest is Irvine's candid account to explore, to go on, over life's hard truths. It also helps that she writes well and has a lively sense of humor.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne. IT IS A GOOD thing to see the special prizes go to the right players — it does not always go that way. In the past there has been a tendency to award the special prizes — for brilliancy, best endgame, and so forth — only to those who finished out of the top money. It was as though such prizes were meant to be a sop. However, in this year's United States championship, contested in Estes Park, Colorado, the Craig Crewshaw \$100 prize for the most interesting combination went to the Seattle grandmaster, Yasser Seirawan, for his 10th-round game with Dmitry Gurevich, a grandmaster from Brooklyn. And Seirawan won the tournament.



The current trend toward devaluing the Benko Gambit by 4 N-KB3 stems from the game between Walter Browne and Patrick Wolff in the 1985 United States championship, which saw White gain a dangerous initiative after 4...Pc3, 5 N-B3, P-KN3; 6 P-K4, P-Q3; 7 P-K51, P-R8; 8 NxP.

Marathon in Boston

Wako Wine Marathon in Boston. The race was held on April 20, 1987, and attracted thousands of runners. The winner was Steve Jones, who finished in 2:09:26. Other notable runners included Bruce Tulloh and Steve Jones.

SCORE

Table of sports scores including Eastern Conference, NBA Standings, Western Conference, and Golf. Columns include team names, scores, and other relevant information.

World Stock Markets

Table of world stock market closing prices for various countries including Singapore, Tokyo, and others.

Company Results

Table of company financial results for various corporations like United States, Manville, Penair, and others.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune Business/Finance section, featuring the slogan 'BIGGER & BETTER' and listing various services like Eurobonds, International Credit, and Wall Street Watch.

ART BUCHWALD

A Toast to Soviet Spies

WASHINGTON — The old man, whom all of us called G, came to the door. He looked a bit more fragile than he was when he ran our spy network during the days when the Cold War really counted for something.



Buchwald

"What do you make of all the espionage activity?" I asked him. "Big budgets and showboating. We must let Ivan know that we can hear every word he says, while he is doing the same to us. I'm not in the game anymore, but if I were I wouldn't hesitate to stick my bugs up every Commie pant leg in the country."

"No, but the Hershey bar almonds were really listening devices, and once the bar was consumed the secretary unknowingly was on our side."

"G, will this mutual bugging hurt relations between the United States and Russia?"

"I shouldn't think so. Both sides are very aware that their intelligence people have to make a living and look good with their bosses at home. What bothers me is why the U.S. did not anticipate that Ivan would bug our new embassy in Moscow."

"Maybe it's because our State Department is dumb?"

"That's too obvious," G said. "There might be another reason. The Americans wanted the KGB to bug the embassy in Moscow so that they could pass on disinformation to the Soviets."

"That's possible, but wouldn't the embassy eventually run out of disinformation, and then be stuck with leaking legitimate secrets?"

"Exactly," said G. "That's why it is so confusing. Somebody is doing something to someone and we don't know who and why of it because their side has enlisted women agents and our side is still paying off their people with Japanese watches."

"Your toast is done," I told him. He took the bread off the window sill. Then he said, "You know, we've bugged their building in Washington up, down and sideways. Every time I try to get the game show 'Jeopardy' on television I hear the Soviet ambassador's wife talking to Mrs. Gorbachev in Moscow. I'm sure it's there because Mrs. Gorbachev keeps insisting she wants her American Express card renewed."

"The old boy was getting tired so I got up to leave," G said, "if we can't use love-making as a legitimate weapon, what would you suggest we do to find out what they're really up to?"

Loudon Wainwright's 'Ounce of Clarity'

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune LONDON — Loudon Wainwright III says he is based in London because "I like decay."



Loudon Wainwright III: "Not just a never-was."

It's awkward interviewing Wainwright after learning how he feels about interviews from his recent song "How Old Are You?" which complicates questions like "Are you really a drunk?" and "Isn't it time you retired?" His songs take such long, hard looks at himself that further questioning may be superfluous.

He tours with his guitar, not even a road manager. From "One Man Guy":

I don't know why I'm a one-man guy Or why this is a one-man show But these three cubic feet of bone and blood and meat are what I love and know...

PEOPLE

Wales's Autobiography To Be Published in West

Lech Wales, the Polish labor leader, has been working during the past three years on an autobiography for publication in the West. The project began, the magazine said, with clandestine visits to Gdansk by a U.S. editor, but the French publisher Fayard is expected to be the first to publish the work this month.

Marlene Dietrich, in a rare interview released Monday by the West German newspaper Die Welt, says she still gets angry at being remembered as the sex symbol from the 1930 film "The Blue Angel." The exclusive 85-year-old former actress, who was born and raised in Berlin but became an American citizen in 1939, was giving her first interview in three years.

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